FOR LONDON CALLING ON THE COAST AND CEYLON.—The Bombay 1,400 Tons, JOHN FURLY H. C. S. Commander;—will sail in October.

This Ship has Superior accomodation for passengers, and has a Surgeon attached;—will call at the Cape of Good Hope if inducement offers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLY, or Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co., at whose office plans of the cabins can be had. Rampart Row September 3rd 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "GRENADA," 407 Tons, J. MCMINN, Commander; having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, MILLER AND Co.

Rampart, Row, 3d Sept., 1839.

NOTICE.—Having resigned the Secretaryship of the Agra Bank from this date, I am desired to notify that MR. HENRY WILLIAM ABBOTT will act as Secretary until my Successor assumes charge.

By order of the Directors.

(Signed) G. J. GORDON,

Secy. Agra Bank.

Agra Bank, 24 Augt. 1839.

TOMORROW the 4th September Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*, will submit to Public Sale, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz.—Rich Kincabs; Cashmere Shawls, white Fustian; Bengal Stripes; Black and Drab Hats; a quantity of Cotton Yarn, Nos 20 and 30, Rich Printed Chundries, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Cots, a Dripstone, Cooking Utensils &c. Cases of China Preserves; Wearing Apparel; a Barometer, 2 Sextants: a quantity of Cognac Brandy; about 100 fresh imported prime Hams, Preserved Provisions, consisting of Red Deer, Soup, Salmon, Oysters, Ragout, Highland Mutton, Vegetable Soup; bottled fruits &c. &c. An Invoice of Stationery consisting of Reams of large thin Blue Wove post, Overland ditto, Office pens and quills of superior quality &c. &c. a Double and Single barrelled Gun.

Also on the same day, an Invoice of *Miles' and Brown's* best finished Saddlery.

ON SALE.—At Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE'S, Bank of England Post Bills, due on presentation in Sets of £100 @ £200 Sterling.

Bombay, 3d September. 1839.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 3d September 1839.

POLITICAL CARICATURES.

EXPECTED by one of the next Ships from London, a few Sets of most capital Caricatures, characteristic of men and measures connected with the Melbourne Ministry; orders for which, at Rupees 85 per Set, containing forty four, will be thankfully acknowledged and promptly attended to by the undersigned. • •

W. W. BECK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Joze de Souza, Mathius de Souza, Francisco de Souza, and Pascoal de Souza*, legal heirs and Representatives of the late *Antonio de Souza*, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, have contracted to sell a Piece or Parcel of Land, or Ground, or a Garden, consisting of several Plantations of Mangoes, Date, Guaver and other trees, &c. &c., situated at or near the Gunpowder Manufactory at Mazagone, near Mattar Packary Village, in the vicinity of Jumsetjee Jejeebhoy Esquire's Garden, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 67; to Pestonjee Eduljee Baxternah, and all persons having any claim or demands thereon, by way of inheritable right, Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known, through any Attorney at Law, to the said Pestonjee Eduljee, at the Shop of Messrs Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without being subject to any claim on such property, —Bombay, dated this 27th of August 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 3d September, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1839. No. 3270.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 3d September 1839.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines, vizt:—

Madeira, in Wood, from Keirs & Co. at	Rs 550 ₱ Pipe, and Rs 275 ₱ Hhd.	
Ditto, in ditto „ Murdoch, Shortridge, & Co.. at	„ 500 ₱ Pipe.	
Sherry, in ditto „ R. Bowman ..... at	„ 375 ₱ hhd.	
Ditto, in bottle „ Hope, Bruce, & Co. of Leith, at	„ 18 ₱ dozen.	
Ditto, ditto, do. „ Escombe & Sidebotham,.... at	„ 18 ₱ ditto.	
Champagne, do. do. . ditto..... at	„ 40 & Rs 36 ₱ do.	
Claret, ditto ditto Destourruels Cos..... at	„ 25 & „ 24 ₱ do.	
Ditto,..ditto..ditto Ponys Medoc,..... at	„ 14 ₱ ditto.	
Ditto,..ditto..ditto, Larose, from C. Thomson, at	„ 14 ₱ ditto.	
Sauterne, ditto do. from ditto..... at	„ 12 ₱ ditto.	

Bombay, 3d September, 1839.

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY.

BY RAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public in general, that a few Tickets in his Lottery, on 100 Tickets in the Sixty-fifth Madras Government Lottery, consisting of 300 chances are ready for sale.

ALL PRIZES

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of	11	Tickets of the 1st Class of the Govt. Ly
1	Do...of	6	
4	Do...of 1¼ each	5	
10	Do...of ½ „	5	
12	Do...of ¼ „	3	
72	Do...of ⅛ „	9	
100	Prizes.	39	Tickets.

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of	15	Tickets of the 2d Class of the Goverment Lottery.
1	Do...of	10	
1	Do ..of	4	
1	Do...of	3	
4	Do...of 1¼ each	5	
8	Do...of ½ „	4	
32	Do...of ¼ „	8	
49	Do...of ⅛ „	5	
112	Do...of 1/16 „	7	
200	Prizes.	61	Tickets.

Applications for Tickets to made to the Projector at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co. at the following rates:—

The Price of a Ticket in the 1st Class has been reduced to..... Rs. 10

Ditto Ditto in the 2d Clash for renewal.... „ 24

TERMS—CASH.

Other conditions have been published in the *Bombay Times* of the 14th, and *Courier* of the 17th, ultimo wherein reference can be made for information.

☞ The Projector reserves to himself the power of encreasing the price of his Tickets.

Bombay, 3d September, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Khutree *Mahadowjee Ramchunder*, and *Damother Ramchunder*, have contracted with *Patell Gocul Booder* to Mortgage a house with its ground, situated in Borah Bazar Street near Ghunbow Well, within the fort, opposite to the range of Mapla *Mahomed Suffee*, Assessed No 97, a Chawl or range, containing 6 Apartments, and a House of 3 Apartments, both situated at Butcher street, without the fort, on Furzundary ground, Assessed No. 41 and 42, and a House of two Apartments, situated at Mamon Wadda Street, without the fort, Assessed No. 1, behind the said Chawl and house. If any person or persons having any claims or demand by way of mortgage, inheritable rights or otherwise, they are hereby requested to make known the same to the said Mortgagee, at his house, situated without the fort, near to the Agearee of Muncherjee sett, within fourteen days from the date hereof; or else, he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 2d September, 1839.

ખબર•ફીઁથી•આપીએચજે—ખતરી•મા
ધાધૈજી•રાંમચંદર•તયા•દામોધર•રાંમચંદર•
એ૪ોએ•પટેલ•ગોકલ•ખુશરને•ધેર•ઈક•જમી
ન•શ્રુધાં•તે•શ્રી•ફોટમો•વોરા•બજારનાં•મોહો
લામો•ગનભાવાનાં•ફુવા•આગલ•આપલા•મક
મદ•શારી•ની•ચાલ•ની•શાંમધેચે•તે•ઉપર•છા
પાનો•આંક ૯૭ મોચ્ચે•તથા•ચાલ•ઈક•ગાલા
ની•તથા•ધેર•એક•ગાલા•તરણનુ•તે•ખરજે
દારી•જમીન•ઉપરચે•તે•શ્રી•બાકારફોટ• ક
શાજવાડાનાં•મોહોલામોચ્ચે•તે•ઉપર•છાપાનાં
આંકો ૪૧ તથા ૪૨ ચે•તથા•ધેર•એક•બે
ગલાનુ•તે•એજ•ચાલ•ની•પછવાડે•મેમનવાડા
મોચ્ચે•તે•ઉપર•છાપાનો•આંક ૧ લોચ્ચે•તે•ગી
રવી•આપવાનુ•શાટ્ટ•ફીધુચ્ચે—એ•ઉપર• ૬૨
એક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•
વારશો•અથવા•બીજી•ફાંજ•રીતનો•દાવો•
અથવા•માંગણ•પોચતુ•ફોએતો•તેનાઆને•
જાણ•કરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો
ગીરવી•બેનારને•બાકારફોટ•મંનચેરજી • શેઠ
ની•અગીઆરી•આગલ•તેનાં•ધેરમો•જાેર
કરે—મુદતપછી•ફોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે
નફી—તારીખ ૨ જી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૯ *

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday August 31st 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Transactions have again been very limited, and a great want of activity prevails in the market, greatly owing to the precarious state of trade in China and the uncertainty as to the disposal of the large quantity shipt for that quarter, which since the 1st December last amounts to 108,000 bales, and which from the impolitic measures being pursued by H. M. Superintendent in regard to the lawful trade, it is uncertain when a market will be found to the great prejudice of fair trade in order to support and uphold a contraband one in Opium, and the interest engaged in it. The only reports of sales we find on our returns are of.

100 Bales Old Dholera.....@ Rs 115 ₱ Cdy.

100 Cdys. Komptah.....@ „ 113 ₱ do.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Shipments to a small extent are in progress in the Lady Grant clipper for the Eastward, and prices owing to advices that some deliveries had taken place on the East Coast of China are rather higher, being nominally Rs. 500 ₱ chest, but the quantity changing hands is extremely limited.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—A sale of 4 bungs appears on our returns at Rs 12 ₱ maund, and holders now demand higher prices.

THE PRODUCE OF SCINDE.

INDIGO.—Considerable arrivals from Kurrachee have taken place during the week.

WOOL.—The navigation being now open, supplies from Scinde may be shortly expected.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER.—200 hhds. of Allsopps have been sold this week at Rs 47 ₱ hhd. which is an improvement on previous prices.

BOTTLES.—2400 Dozen have been sold at Rs 1 14. ₱ dozen.

BEADS RUBY.—A sale of 6000 lbs. appears on our returns at Rs 1 and 6 annas ₱ lb.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions of the week have been upon a somewhat more extensive scale as to the quantity sold, tho' we have no improvement to notice as regards the price. The following is a memorandum of the particulars of the principal sales:

MADAPOLLAMS.—	500	Pieces have been sold..@	Rs	4 3 50 p. p.
Do. (*grey*)—	500	do.....do.....do..@	„	4 3 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	500	do.....do.....do..@	„	3 2 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	500	do .....do.....do..@	„	3 0 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	1100	do .....do.....do..@	„	2 3 25 p. p.
LONGCLOTHS.—	500	do.....do.....do..@	„	7 3 0 p. p.
Do.	1250	do.....do.....do..@	„	7 2 0 p. p.
Do. (*grey*)—	150	do.....do.....do..@	„	8 3 75 p. p.
Do do.—	200	do.....do.....do..@	„	8 3 50 p. p.
Do. do.—	50	do.....do.....do..@	„	8 3 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	250	do.....do.....do..@	„	8 2 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	400	do.....do.....do..@	„	8 1 50 p. p.
Do. do.—	300	do.....do.....do..@	„	7 1 25 p. p.
JACCONETS.—	2200	do.....do.....do..@	„	3 3 0 p. p.
NEWTRAL STRIPES —	5000	do.....do.....do..@	„	7 0 0 p. p.
LAPPETS SPOTTED.—	600	do.....do.....do..@	„	2 1 50 p. p.
DITTO.—	1500	do.....do.....do..@	„	2 1 25 p. p.
DITTO.—	400	do.....do.....do..@	„	1 2 50 p. p.
DOMESTICS.	500	do.....do.....do..@	„	6 1 50 p. p.
DITTO.—	800	do.....do.....do..@	„	10 0 0 p. p.

METALS.—The market has been quiet during the week, and no fresh transactions of any importance have occurred.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—We have no alteration to notice in prices. The four ₱ Cent Loans continue at a discount of 2 to 2½ ₱ cent.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Govt. have invited tenders to be decided to day, for bills to the extent of Rs 500,000. at 30 days sight, which will probably go off at a small premium.

DO. ON CANTON.—There is nothing doing in them at present.

DO. ON LONDON.—Exchange is on the decline and has fallen 1 to 2 ₱ cent during the week, negotiations having taken place at 2s 7½ to 2s 7¾ 1d ₱ rupee at 6 months sight

FREIGHT.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—No shipments of Cotton are in progress and every thing is at a stand.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—Vessels partly laden have been obtaining 65s ⅞ to 70s ⅞ but tonnage is not much in demand, and ships continue to lie in harbour without any destination.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

Current value of Government Securities	Buy	Sell
	Rs as	Rs as
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000.....	103	108-8
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No. 6000	108-8	109
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825 26		
From No 6001 to No. 10,000	110	110-8
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No. 15,200	111-8	112
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1829-30	111-8	112
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1832-33 Inclined to fall.....	104	104-8
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.		
difficult of sale.....	97-12	98
Five ₱ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 None in the market..	115	115-8

Course of Exchange,

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs)		
Nominal in reference to Govt. sale.....	101	101-4
Bills on Madras @ 20 ditto.....ditto.....	101	101-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto.....ditto ₱ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....	2-2	2-2
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	2-	1 11½
Price of Bullion and Specie	*Buy.*	*Sell.*
Spanish Dollars whole ₱ 100..Scarce.....	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₱ 100.....ditto.....	220-12	221
German Crowns ₱ 100.....	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₱ £ Stg....	10-4	10-6
Sycee Silver large ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs..None in..		
the market.....	104-4	104-8
Ditto do small ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs.....ditto...	104	104-4

Bombay to London.....	2	8 0	a 3 0 0	₱ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2	0 0	a 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis.....	1	8 0	a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta.....	2	0 0	a 2 8 0	do
Ditto to Madras.....	1	8 0	a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo.....	1	0 0	a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa.....	2	8 0		do
Ditto Batavia.....	2	0 0		do
Ditto to Singapore.....	2	0 0		do
Ditto Bussorah.....	3	0 0		do
Ditto Bushire.....	28	0		do

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Certainly a long contest has taken place about the powers of the "Zenobia" and "Berenice." I too am inclined to think that "Tadmor" has the best of it. I agree with him, as to the practicability of a Steamer getting to Aden during the S. W. Monsoon, why should she not? Surely the sea and wind are not higher between this and Aden than between England and N. America in the winter season, and I think we shall find that Steamers are overcoming that difficulty. Should it, after a *fair* trial, prove that it *is* absolutely impracticable, then let a *coasting* voyage from Muscat to Aden be attempted. I am inclined to think this might answer. A steamer would be required at Muscat to be *ready* to start with the mails taken across from Bombay. In about four days I fancy she would run into the longitude of Socotra, when the monsoon might be expected to be lost, or at all events to be less felt;—the run then to Aden would be nothing.

By way of trying and *proving* the powers of the new "Zenobia," why do not the Government send her on the 12th proximo to *See* what she can do, against the tail of the monsoon, which doubtless will be quite fresh enough to give her an opportunity of showing herself. Besides sailing (one instance and *possibly* a chance) she appears to possess one or two other advantages over the "Berenice."

As regards passengers, the Zenobia has, doubtless, sufficient accommodation for the number going at this season. By the October Steamer it may be expected that many more will be going home, and then will the "spacious accommodation," (*and* "deck houses,") be more required.

The Atalanta from her long absence may require much repair on her return, consequently she may not be ready by the 7th October.

At all events if the "Berenice" *does* go, it is to be hoped she will not be obliged to return to get a fresh supply of fuel in, before she gets to Aden!

Your most Obedient,

• *Augt.* 28. PROMPTER.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31st Lieut. Col. D. Capon, 16th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

Do. Ensign Ayrton, 10th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.

Sept. 1st Assistant Surgeon Arbuckle, M. D. from Karrack, Persia.

Do. 2d Capt. J. F. Leslie, H. Artillery from do. do.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31st Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.

Sept. 2d Ensign Evan Gray, 21st Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

Do. Capt. A. F. Bartlet, 26th Regt. N. I. to do.

Do. 2d Lieut. Bruce, Artillery, to Nugger.

Do. Lieut. Crockett, N. V. Batt. to Dapoolie.

Do. Ensign F. Ricketts, 10th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Mhow, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, M. A., A. M. Haslewood, Esq. 3d Regt. N. I., to Matilda, only daughter of the late Thomas Selwood Hewett, Solicitor Supreme Court Calcutta.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 31st Ship Hydroos, Coonjee Mahomed Naiquedah, from Mocha, and Aden, Mocha 11th August and Aden 15th August.

Passengers.—150 Pilgrims.

Do. Barque Herculean, J. Grindale, Master from Liverpool 18th May.

Sept. 1st Ship Salsette, J. Harrison, Master, from Newcastle, 5th May.

Do. 2d The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. D. Campbell, Commanding, from Persian Gulph.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30th Ship Ernaad, Thos. Hill, Master, to Columbo, Madras, and Calcutta.

Passenger.—Mr. Grant.

Aug. 31st Ship. Caledonia, H. Cammell, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. Ketch Kussorie, Essojee Dossajee, Naiquedah to Columbo.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Suez and Aden.. ..	12 th Sept.
Golconda.....	Framjee CawasjeeEsq..	Calcutta..	early disp.t
Mahamoody.....	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Pen. Mal. &Sing..	(Sep About 1st
Crown.....	Dirom, Carter & Co...	Liverpool.	In all Aug.
Alanker.....	McVicar Burn & Co...		
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn & Co...		
Sir Herbert Compton.	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	} Persian } Gulph..	1st Sept.
Lady Grant.....	Khemchund Motichund		
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co.....	London ..	with all disp.
Glenelg.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China	in Sept.
Mary Gordon.....	Purdoonjee Limjee....		
Brig Tawse.....	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Muscat..	early disp.
Bombay.....	Dirom C. & Co.....	China	with dispatch
Buteshire..	Skinner & Co.....		
Regia.....	Eduljee Framjee.....	Persian Gulph.. ..	
Kingston.....	W. N. & Co..		
Severn....	D. & M. Pestonjee....		
Lord Elphinstone....	M. Rahim Esq....	Madras ..	10th Sept.
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co....		
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..		
Lintin.....	Higginson & Cardwell		
Herceulean.....	Dirom Carter & Co....		
Salsette.....	Skinner & Co.....		

• Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.

„ „ „ Steamer Semiramis.

„ „ „ " Indus.

„ „ „ " Berenice.

„ „ „ " Zenobia.

„ „ „ " Hugh Lindsay.

„ „ „ Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.

„ „ „ Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.

„ „ „ Ditto....ditto Maldiva at do.

„ „ „ Brig Taptee.

„ „ „ Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Ruby, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Hydroose, Coll, Newall. Discovery, Samdany, Fanny, Hamido, Rohiman, Lord Elphinstone, Futtuy Salam, Futtule Carrim and Hydroos.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Brig Waverly.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer..			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy....	London ..	1st August
• Childe Harold.	Foster & Co.....	do.. ..	29th May
Isabella.....	Dirom C. & Co.....	Crk&Cape	10th April
• Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	do	6th June
Paquet d'Havana....		Bordeaux.	
Emilia.....	Phoss Jeffries & Co..	Rio....	
Lady Grant.....	Dirom C. & Co.....	London ..	early in July
George Canning....	Foster & Co.....	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson.....	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	30th do
Herald.....	Ritchie S. & Co.....	do.	do..do
• Herefordshire....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	do.	6th June.
Strabane.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.. ..	In all Augst.
Berkshire.....	.....	do.	In all Augst.
• Niagra.....	.....	Shields..	3d May.
Princess Charlotte...	Dirom C. & Co.....	Liverpool	15th June.
Sir Collin Campbell..	Gibb Miller & Co....	do.	20th ditto
• Regular.....	Ritchie & Co..	do.	4th June.
• Hero.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar.....	.....	London ..	10th July.
Progre.....	Skinner & Co.....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget....	.....	London.	1st August.
General Palmer.. ..	.....	do.. ..	1st July.
Peacock.....	.....	do.. ..	10th August.
City of Poonah....	Polexfen Bro & Co...	Liverpool.	Middle Aug

From Singapore—Asia Felix, and Malabar.

" *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.

" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Futta Salam. Drongan, Lowjee Family, and Sirius.

" *Moulmein*—Lord Castlereigh.

" *China*—Muhammody.

• *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 3D SEPTEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday.....	6 53	7 46
Wednesday.....	8 28	9 6
Thursday.....	9 8	9 37
Friday.....	10 6	10 31

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE EXTRA.—AUGUST 21.

Extract from a letter, dated Ghizni, July 24, 1839.

About the 15th or 16th instant, while yet some marches distant from Ghizni, the intelligence brought served to convince, that there could be no longer a doubt, that the Chief of Cabul was resolved in opposing the British Army at that City. His son Hyder Khan had strengthened himself in the Fort, by pouring provisions into it,—his eldest son had joined his brother, from Cabul with a body of 2,000 Afghans, and thus while one was prepared for resistance, the other was ready to second him without.

On the morning of the 21st, the Army marched on to Ghizni in battle array, formed in three parallel lines of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry; the ground it crossed was a spacious plain, which added greatly to the imposing nature of the scene;—rumour flowed in upon us one after another, the son outside had fled, the fortress had been abandoned, but all such doubts were soon dispelled by a brisk fire, being opened from some gardens, near which Sir John Keane and his Staff were reconnitering the position of Ghizni. To musquetry, they soon added cannon, and a smart active cannonade took place on both sides, the guns on the part of the Affghans being managed with unexpected precision.

The appearance of Ghizni, is formidable, but a reconnissance on the part of the Engineers soon served to confirm the opinion, that the place was not only strong to appearance, but formidable to any Army, much more to one without heavy guns, which had been left behind at Candahar. A lofty citadel commanding the Country, surrounded by a middling sized town, strengthened by a massive wall on a natural mound, encircled a deep wet ditch, will suffice in general terms to convey the very unexpected obstacle which presented itself.

After fixing his Camp to cut off communication with the Cabul road, the Commander-in-Chief, on the morning of the 22nd reconnoitered from the heights of Balool, and determined upon an attack on the following morning. Without Artillery, the City could not have been breached, without ladders it could not be scaled, supposing the obstacle of a formidable ditch to have been surmounted,—and it was therefore determined upon, that the gate should be blown in. The most active preparations were made during the day, for in a situation so critical, delay was fraught with consequences of the most serious nature. While so engaged, and about mid-day a body of fanatics, champions for the religion of Mahomed, boldly approached with standards flying, within a mile of our Camp, and were only checked by the troops of the Shah, who occupied the ground nearest to that from which they approached. To a spectator the horde appeared innumerable, crowning a long lofty ridge, but I believe their number did not exceed 3,000 men, whatever it was they were repulsed with considerable slaughter, and the banners under which they had rallied brought in as trophies to the King. These misguided men were chiefly Moolahs and excited fanatics from Zainat and the neighbouring Country.

At two o'Clock on the morning of the 23d, Sir John Keane and his Staff took up position on the heights of Balool, within shot of the wall pieces of the Fort. In advance were the different batteries, and the four European Regiments, followed by the Native Infantry. About 3 o'Clock our cannonade commenced, and a little after, while yet dark, a tremeudous explosion announced that the attempt to blow open the gate had been made, but we could neither see nor hear that it had been successful. The anxiety consequent on this was great in the extreme, the fire of the musquetry was incessant, and blue lights yet burned on the walls, renewed also from time to time. At length Capt. Keane conveyed the joyous intelligence that he had heard a loud cheer from the front, and that the Fort was positively in our possession. The first gleam of the day shewed the British standard on the Citadel of Ghizni; in an hour after, the Commander-in-Cehief, after receiving the congratulatious and cordial greetings of the King in terms, which it is difficult to describe, conducted His Majesty to the interior of Ghizni, where he witnessed the effects of the signal triumph of this day, where undaunted valour had not been surpassed by the noble and generous treatment extended to the miserable women, who had become prisoners, all the wives of the Chief and his retainers, became captives, and after the place had been in possession of the British for about 5 or 6 hours, the son of Dost Mahomed was found with a band of his men concealed in a bastion. The young Chief surrendered on a promise of his life. Sir John Keane received him with marked distinction, accompanied him to the Camp of Mr. Macnaghten, and from thence to the Shah, where he requested, that his life as a brave Soldier, and as but obeying his Father's commands, should be spared as a favor to himself, and further, that the British should retain him as their own captive. To this, His Majesty at once acceded, and Hyder Khan now occupies the tent next to Sir Alexander Burnes. And thus at Ghizni, a City classically associated with the history of the East, for centuries the Capital from which the Moslems invaded in succeeding torrents that India which is now British, a British Army has struck a blow which will spread its renown throughout Asia and Europe, and confound for years to come the machinations of the enemies of our Country.

From the Camp beyond Khybur Pass.

Lieutenant Colonel Wade, with Shazada Timoor and his party, supported by a strong force of Mahomedan auxiliaries, furnished by the Sikh Government, captured the fort of Alli Musjid in the Khybur Pass, on the night of the 26th of July: the place having been attacked during the day and evacuated at night by the garrison. Since then Colonel Wade has obtained entire command of the Pass, and by the last accounts, of the 7th of August, was encamped beyond its Western extremity. The country had generally acknowledged the authority of Shah Shoojah ool Moolk, and supplies were brought in abundance to Colonel Wade's camp. An advance movement would be made within a day or two to Jelalabad, from which place Mahomed Ukhbur Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, who was stationed there, had fled. It was confidently reported that Mahomed Ukbur had died from fatigue and exposure incurred in consequence of the precipitance of his retreat.

The Stories which have appeared in the newspapers of the Sikhs having abandoned Colonel Wade, at Peshawur, are wholly without foundation, in fact Koonwer Noh Nehal Singh, son of the Maharajah Khuruck Singh, had remained honorably at his post in Peshawur—notwithstanding many inducements which were held out after the death of his grand-father, to call him to Lahore: and he has done so, for the sole purpose of fulfilling the obligation of the Sikh Darbar to the British Govt. The aid afforded by the Sikh troops particularly their Mahommedan contingents have been most cordial and effective.

Information, believed to be perfectly authentic, had reached Colonel Wade's Camp, on the 7th of August, that on the 3d of this month, Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk was at Killa Kazee, within 5 coss of Kabul, and that his entering into the City would take place on the 5th.

Dost Mahommed Khan would appear to have been unable to make any considerable advance from Kabul with the view of relieving Ghizni, and after the fall of the latter place, he is said to have soon retreated towards Bamian, with only four pieces of Artillery and 7 or 800 of his personal followers. His heavy stores and the remainder of his Guns had been abandoned by him. He is stated to have made an appeal to the powerful Kuzzilbash party in Cabool, in order to obtain their assistance in hazarding another encounter with the British: but they refused him aid, declaring their adherence to Shah Shoojah-Ool-Mulk.

Various reports describe the Country around Cabool as having risen very generally in insurrection against Dost Mahomed, and the prevalence of almost open disaffection among his own Troops. The very gallant affair at Ghizni must greatly confirm the impression of the hopelessness of his attempts at resistance, and it may be believed that he will speedily become as powerless as the former Chiefs of Candahar, who are now without resources or friends.

AGRA UKHBAR.—AUGUST 22.

The Agent for Post Office Enquiries has kindly sent us the following circular, which has just issued from his office. The new arrangements will improve considerably our communication with the Army and that at a time, when their movements are more than ever of interest to us. Our readers will notice the instructions regarding the directions of letters.

"Notice is hereby given to Post Masters and the Public in general, that the Right Honourable the Governor General having directed the establishment of a communication by Post, through the Punjaub and Khybur Pass, between the British Provinces and Affghanistan, separate packets of the letters addressed respectively to Peshawar, Cabool, Candahar, Bukhur, Quetta, Shikarpore, and Shukur, are henceforth to be made up at Post Offices and transmitted, in the first instance to Ferozepoor, from whence they will be forwarded to their several destinations by the shortest or most expeditious routes.

As "the Army of the Indus" may comprehend troops at all the places enumerated, Post Masters are recommended to send letters bearing that general superscription without direction to any particular locality, in the Station packet to Ferozepoor, where arrangements will be made for transmitting them to the parties addressed."

JAMES RANKEN.

Agent for Post Office Enquiries.

Delhi, 19th August 1839.

AGRA.—Lieut.-Colonel Anderson commands the Station during the absence of General Pollock, reporting to Col. Reid. Colonel R——in to-day's orders is promoted to the rank of Brigadier vice, Brigadier Bowen, and is appointed to Barrackpoor.

Captain Smith, Chief Engineer to the Jhoudpoor Force, passed through the Station this week, en route to Ajmeer.

It is said, the Governor General is very averse to a Burmese war, and unwilling to enter upon one unless under circumstances of actual aggression. This, however, will assuredly follow a further maintenance of our recent pacific demeanour, which, is of course, ascribed to pusillanimity by Thrawaddee and his Courtiers.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU. AUGUST 15,

Yesterday's Semaphore reported the arrival of the *Antelope*, Leonard, from Vizagapatam (further particulars not received.)

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus, from China

8th June, and Singapore 27th July, and the *Margaret Parker*, Evans, from London 17th march.

The Semaphore also reported the H. C. Steamer *Enterprize*, West, from Maulmein 10th August.

A letter from Hameerpore of the 6th instant, states, that all the regiments at Meerut, Kurnaul, and Ferozepore, *actually are* under orders for immediate service. That they were *expected to be* so, has been, before announced. This looks very like a war with Nepaul and Burmah also; though as to the latter, we have recently heard that at Head-Quarters here, doubts of the necessity of it have been expressed.

The same letter states, that a letter of the 14th July from Ferozepore mentions, that " the two sons of Runjeet Singh are very loving; but they do not like our army retiring through the Punjub, and throw every obstacle in the way of our Commissariat Officers, collecting supplies for the army on the frontier. The vagabonds are a cowardly, despicable, mean set."

In another column will be found the Edicts and Proclamations issued by the Chinese Commissioner LIN and Captain Elliott, and further particulars of the Canton news brought by the *Red Rover*, of which we yesterday published the purport. In reading the Superintendent's answers to the queries of the British Merchants, it strikes us, there is a very strong indication of his consciousness, that his late acts go beyond the power and authority vested in him by the Government, or at all events that two constructions may be put upon them; and the British Merchants themselves, when the excitement of their recent position at Canton was over, and time and opportunity given for reflection, were evidently under considerable doubt as to the real character of the Superintendent's former notices.

At the last meeting of the British Merchants, it is significantly stated, that the amendment to the original resolution was " intended to avoid *the expression of doubts* after they had already acted on previous notices of such greater moment, in delivering up the Opium and in quitting *Canton*, where they left behind so much valuable property." But it will be seen, that amendment was lost; and consequently it is clear enough that there exists a difference of opinion, as to the extent of the Superintendent's authority.

In an equitable or moral point of view, however, we do not think, assuming the subject matter of the Superintendent's interference to have been correct, any slight excess of his powers ought to prejudice the claims of the sufferers. But, unfortunately, Governments are not very often disposed to submit to liabilities, from which they can legally escape. And if we recollect rightly, an instance occurred a few years since in the West Indies, of a Governor's exercising some power, in excess of his instructions and on the owners applying for compensation, under the governor's pledge, they were told they were at liberty to sue him, but that the Government would not interfere, as he had no authority to give the pledge produced. Such precedents are better honoured in the breach than the observance; and yet our opium friends may be assured, they will be eagerly sought after and quoted on the present occasion, either by the Ministers of the Crown, or by the opposition in the House of Commons.---*August*, 16.

The Bombay press has successfully defended the Post Office there, against the charge of being the cause of the tardiness of the progress of the Mails in their transit from that Presidency to Calcutta; but we should like to have some satisfactory explanation of the system of doling out the supplies to the press here so as to give that of the sister Presidency every possible advantage in the Upper Provinces. Our readers have long been aware, that as respects our town subscribers, our arrangement for distributing our London extra to them,—an arrangement for which we have incurred a heavy expence,—has been entirely defeated at Bombay, and that we receive only a few copies which we are obliged to reprint. This is bad enough; but our supplies of European papers are doled out to us in a manner equally annoying and reprehensible, and we believe our contemporaries have equal cause of complaint. In short, if the authorities at Bombay were bent on demonstrating, that a communication limited to that port will ever give just ground of complaint to by far the greater part of India, they could not have succeeded better in their design. We are left at their mercy, as we shall be until we have the comprehensive scheme, and they are determined to take advantage of their power, which will, we trust, be very shortlived. We have reason in one respect to be thankful to them; for they continually furnish us with arguments in favour of the comprehensive scheme.---*Ibid.*

The Shipping Report of this-mornning announced the arrival of the *Rosalind*, from Liverpool 17th March,

The Semaphore also reported the *Corsair*, Porter, from China 6th June, and Singapore 26th July; and the *Agertma*, Perry, from London 14th April and Mauritius 24th July.---*August* 17.

The following extracts, from letters received from Rangoon, are rather of a more warlike character than any of our previous advices. Tharrawadie would seem to be determined not to be caught napping. Our *Maulmain Chronicle* extend to the 31st ultimo, and their tone is also indicative of approaching hostilities. We give extracts in another column.

" While the satellites of the would-be paramount-power contend, that war with the Burmese is out of the question, because forsooth Tharrawaddie " is not in a condition to begin a war" by assuming, that because we have hitherto submitted to insult with impunity, that we are therefore to continue to do so in perpetuity at this juncture. News arrived from the capital, that our Resident is to quit it on the 21st inst., and our merchants will quit it on the 1st proximo. A Burmah boat brought this news. One letter is opened, and as Mr. Judson's dictionary is in demand, other letters are doubtless to be opened, and intercepted by the satellites as a thing of course, by contrasting the motives of fear indicating the fact of the Government opening letters addressed to merchants, with the motives, or idea or intention to bully the British Government into a state of subserviency to whatever infringment of equity, personal, national or universal, which may suit this ambitious usurper's notion of equity, and which is indicated by building a military wall, around the big Pagoda during the height of the rains, for which purpose dilapidated pagodas are pulled down. 2dly By order to build stockades, where at high water, ships would command the interior. 3dly. By the court buying up muskets at an advance of price. Some idea may be formed of the probable vacillating policy which Tharrawaddie may adopt, seeing that all his resolutions must be adopted in accordance with the sentiments of the people---the army who find their own commissariat, their own muskets and ammunition, and to whom it is well known from experience, to be a bad speculation and a losing game to attempt to help themselves from the Treasury of a British army. If Tharrawaddie was wise or wishes the dynasty of Alompra to continue to reign over the Burmah Empire, he would lose no time in reinstating his brother, himself taking up his residence under the British Flag. It is, however, to be hoped that, the days of despotism are numbered in Burmah.

" Prospects of war here freshen much. Capt. McLeod, and all the Residency Establisment, have been obliged to leave the capital in consequence of the river flowing into their houses, and the King refusing to give them any other place. They left without the slightest notice being taken of them and are at Rangoon, waiting instructions from Calcutta."—*Ibid.*

A post-Office exnction, the principle of which we do not precisely understand, has been brought to our notice, and perhaps the Deputy Post Master will kindly furnish the public with some explanation. We learn that all letters coming from Bombay to Calcutta about the same time as the Overland Mail, marked as *Ship letters*, but having *no English Post mark*, are charged, besides the Bombay Postage, *an extra sum*, upon the presumption (we suppose) that they *must be* letters brought out by the *mail*, from Suez or some other intermediate place between England and Bombay, and therefore liable to the Company's share at least of the *overland* postage *plus* the Bombay postage. But the presumption does not necessarily hold good. Suppose a letter for Calcutta, arrives at Bombay, by some *other* vessel, though about the same time as the Steamer; there would be nothing in the Shipmark to distinguish by *what* vessel it had been brought, and although it would be properly liable only to the *two* extra annas for Ship-postage, we presume that upon the above principle, it would be unwarrantably saddled with the Company's share of *Steam-postage*! The same would of course happen to letters written by a passenger on board the Steamer when within a few hours' sail perhaps of Bombay, and merely *then* put into the letter-bags of the Steammer, which we are informed is sometimes done, in order to lose no time in conveying required intelligence to Calcutta and elsewhere. We have heard too of one instance, in which a letter *franked* by a Director was charged part of the Steam postage, because it had no London post-mark, and an instance of a letter from Bombay to Calcutta similarly charged, for the same reason, although it had *no ship mark*-at all! but these last mentioned cases, we apprehend, must have been " small mistakes."---*Ibid*

A letter from the Mofussil states, that the Head-Quarters and two Companies of Sappers, under Captain Reilly, the Commandant, with Lieutenant C. B. Young, the Adjutant, are in orders to proceed to Nusserabad. Captain E. Smith is to be the Cammanding Engineer, four Squadrons of Cavalry, two troops of Horse Artillery, two complete Companies of Foot Artillery with 50 extra Gunners and a proportion of Non-Commissioned, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, all to be assembled by 1st September or as soon after as possible at Nusseerabad, under the command of Major General Hampton. Lieutenant-Colonels Rich, of the 22d, Wild of the 30th and Graham of the Artillery, are appointed Brigadiers for field service. Brigadier Kennedy will command the Cavalry.—*August* 19.

CALCUTTA COURIER. AUGUST 16,

We hear that Company's Paper to the extent of about C.'s Rs. 40,000 has been abstracted from the Government Agency Office and pledged, under forged endorsements, to the Bank of Bengal, which, at the expiration of the term of the loan, sold the paper to different parties. It is impossible to attach suspicion any where in particular, but it strikes us that the person in whose custody the paper was must have been very negligent to have allowed Government Securities to so large an amount to be purloined from the Office without his knowledge. Query--will Government have to bear the loss?

ENGLISHMAN.—AUGUST 16.

The monthly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday morning, Dr. Wallich being in the chair: Twelve or fourteen members were present. After the usual current business of the society, confirming the proceedings of the two past meetings, Major Carter's motion that the Society do appropriate the sum of 500 rupees for the purchase of seed corn was brought forward. Major Carter not having arrived, Mr. Piddington, who seconded the motion, addressed the meeting in support of it. He pointed out that as a measure of economy and safety, the Society might advertise before hand, expressing its willingness to procure seed corn of all kinds for parties engaging to take it, so that no risk would be thus incurred of having it left on hand. With reference to the utility of the measure he adverted to the disease affecting the wheat crops in Bundlecund; and stated that the thick-skinned wheats, such as those from Barbary, and the bearded wheats were *said* to be less liable to disease. The Egyptian wheat, which bears several ears on one stalk, and the Spelter wheat, *Epautre* of the French, which is valuable on poor soils, were also mentioned, and though his observations, for the sake of brevity, were mostly limited to the wheats, it was of course understood that corn of all kinds was included in the motion, which was carried unanimously; and on the motion of Mr. Robinson, Major Carter, Mr. Speed, and Mr. Piddington were appointed a Corn Committee, for the purpose of suggesting the most efficient means of carrying the views of the Society into effect.

A report from the Garden Committee was read, stating that a dispatch of plants had arrived from Dr. Falconer of the Seharunpore Garden, but in a very weakly state. After some discussion, it was resolved that these should be sent to Darjeeling by the earliest opportunity. Samples of a Lichen for dying; of the Dhak Gum, supposed at home to be the true Gum Kino of the old Druggists; and of cotton from Egyptian, and American seed, also from Dr. Falconer, were on the table.

A letter from Mr. Waghorn's agency forwarding *gratis*, some cases of Egyptian cotton and Indigo seed, and offering their best services in future, obtained, as due, the special thanks of the Society. A like letter from Mr. Jackson of Messrs. Gillanders and Co., announcing the arrival of 12 bags of Tinnivelley-Bourbon cotton seed, written for by the late Mr. Ewart, and kindly disclaiming all demand for payment, was read, and also duly recognized by the Society.

A report from Mr. Bruce to the Tea Committee was presented, annexed to which it was mentioned that there was a map, now in the hands of the lithographer, on which upwards, of 120 Tea localities were laid down! Some discussion took place as to whether the Society could reprint this paper, it being also to be printed by Government. We understood the result to be, that an abridgement of the paper would be given in the usual monthly report, and the paper itself in an appendix to the transactions. With reference to this and similar difficulties Mr. Piddington gave notice of a motion to the effect that 'as many valuable (Indian) agricultural papers appeared from time to time, or already existed, in other publications, which, from being so published, could not appear in the Society's Transactions, it be referred to the Committee of Papers to ascertain whether an appendix, or extra volume, could not be published by the Society free of expence; which he thought might be done by engaging for subscriptions to it from members and others at cost price.

A claim to be allowed to return some Otaheite Cane, which had been received by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore from the garden, under a misimpression as to the terms on which he was to have them, was admitted; one from Baboo Joykissen Mokerjee was dis-allowed. A valuable paper from Lieutenant Kittoe was read, giving some account of the country towards Sumbulpore and Doolboom in an agricultural point of view. It was determined to abandon the Society's garden at Nepaul, and after some other papers of no great interest had been read, the meeting broke up at a late hour.

We observe that a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal is to take place on Wednesday next, for the election of a Director, in the room of the late Mr. Cockerell. We hear that Mr. Charles Lyall, of the firm of Lyall, Matheson and Co., and Mr. Newcomen, of the house of Cockerell and Co., are the candidates. —*August* 17,

We have observed by chance in the advertisements of Jenkins, Low and Co., a Notification of an intended auction of 'China Opium Scrip.' This we should suppose is likely to excite some interest and speculation in the mercantile world; it will bring to an unerring test, the real estimation in which the superintendent's certificates of indemnity are held by the knowing ones. We have had long yarns on the subject, from writers on both sides; some have treated with indignation, the bare idea that the British Government could be guilty of possible breach of faith, which the doubters of the value of the Elliot scrip have imputed to it. They have now opportunity of substituting their *bids* for their arguments:—

'CHINA OPIUM SCRIP.—For public sale on Wednesday next, Jenkins, Low and Co. solicit the attention of the Mercantile Community and Speculators, to a sale, which they are instructed to hold, (in their great Room, Loll Bazar,) on Wednesday next, the 21st Aug. 1839, (at 12 o'clock precisely,) of Scrip for five chests of Patna Opium, or Captain Elliott's (Chief superintendant of the British Trade in China) Certificate of the surrender of 5 chests of Patna Opium of January sale 1839, under his public notice of 27th March 1839, to enable the holder of such Certificate to recover indemnity from Her Majesty's Government.' ---August, 19.

MADRAS.

THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—AUGT. 23.

CUTTACK.—We have a letter from Cuttack of the 13th instant, mentioning that the rains seem pretty well over in that District Orders had just been received from the Supreme Government for a Madras Regiment to be held in readiness to march from Cuttack to Midnapore for the relief of the 24th Bengal Infantry. The 14th are the Corps selected for the above duty; and will commence their march from Cuttack on or about the 20th October next.

BANGALORE.—The 34th Light Infy. marched from Bangalore on route for Ghooty on Tuesday morning. The Lord Bishop and Suite quitted Bangalore, we conjecture from our Correspondent's letter, on the preceding day. The weather above the Ghauts is represented as most delightful, constant rain every night at Bangalore, with the Ulsoor Tank brimful, and the crops around wearing as luxuriant an appearance as was ever remembered.

SECUNDERABAD.—We are sorry to find that the sickness in the 41st Native Infantry continues unabated, and that both H. M. 55th and the Foot Artillery at Secunderabad have a good many fever cases at present. Colonel Schoedde, one of the best officers in H. M.'s Service in India, is we are concerned to learn, compelled by ill health to quit the country. It was lately our painful duty to record the decease of Lieutenant Alfred Beadnell, Adjutant of the First Battalion of Artillery: a very promising Officer, and one so much beloved by the men of his Corps, that they have come forward with a subscription for the erection of a mounment to his memory. Our correspondent mentions the prevalence of a very strong report that the Bolarum Force was to march immediately against Kurnool. The G. O. of Tuesday last is we think however conclusive that such an arrangement had never been contemplated. The cultivation in the Nizam's territory has, we are are concerned to hear, suffered grently from the want of rain, there was tho' every appearance of a heavy downpour on the 17th instant. The Hyderabad amateurs are it seems again about to take the Field, and their laudable efforts to contribute to public amusement, will we doubt not be duly appreciated by the Society of that once gay Station.

THE KURNOOL COMMISSION.—We learn that Colonel Steel, C. B. Commissioner at Kurnool, leaves the Presidency on route for the Ceded Districts on the 27th instant.

CEYLON HERALD.—AUGUST 16.

H. M. Brig *Algerine* Lieutenant Mason, left the Roadstead on the afternoon of the 14th instant for Trincomalie.

We understand the Ship *Tigris* Captain Symons, sails positively to-morrow Evening for London with a full cargo and the following passengers, viz.—Mrs. and two Misses Dickson, Miss Gogerly, Mrs. Torreain Captain Boldero, R. Wells Esq. Civil Service, Dr. Marshall Medical Staff.

The following changes in the distribution of Medical officers appears in General orders:—

Staff Surgeon Dr. Barclay to proceed from Colombo to Kandy.

Assistant Surgeon Prendergast, of the 90th Regt. to proceed to Nuwera-Ellia and relieve Staff Assistant Susgeon Grant, who, on being relieved, proceeds to Jaffna to do duty there.

Staff assistant Surgeon Marshall has obtained two years leave to proceed to England.

HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.—We learn from unquestionable authority that Captain Rogers Assistant Government Agent at Badulla, has during the last week killed fifty-six Elephants (including three Tuskers) in the course of seven days---A feat we believe unequalled even in the Sporting Chronicles of Ceylon.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.---JULY 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

SIR,

The interest you take in Java affairs, and the attention you were pleased to bestow on my former communications, induce me to offer a few remarks on the position of our trade, having now an advantage I possessed not when I addressed you last, of reference to correct returns from the Customs department made up by order of Government. An official statement of our Imports and Exports for 1838, has lately been published, and in case a copy of it may not yet have reached you, the following extracts may prove acceptable.

The total value of our Imports during the year 1838, amounted to.....*f.*34,463,208.

The above includes about 10 millions of Guilders, value of Spices from the Moluccas, Tin from Banca, Treasure, Warlike Stores, &c. from Holland, imported for account of Government, and about 7 million Guilders, aggregate value of the Japan Imports, Cotton Goods and Opium consigned to the Trading Company, in all 17 million, no property belonging to the private trade.

The Exports in 1838, shew scarcely any increase over the previous year, and amount to *f.*33,340,277, a deficiency in the quantity of Coffee produced, and in the quantity of Indigo and several other articles shipped in 1838, sufficiently accounts for this want of increase.

Referring to the official statement for more detailed information, I shall confine my selection from the tables before me, to such items of Import and Exports as I think interesting to your readers.

IMPORTS 1838.

Cotton Goods,	Dutch	*f.*6,314,781
,,	British	3,243,554
,,	French	24,443
,,	Hamburgh	4,355
,,	Bremen	3,070
,,	American	75,007
,,	Imported from Singapore, chiefly British	79,159
Total Cotton Goods Manufactured West of the Cape		*f.*9,744,368
Do. Do.	Bengal and Madras	269,039
Woollens—Dutch		129,119
Do. Foreign		181,197
Wine and Spirits		1,009,023
Iron and Machinery		1,095,492
Bengal Opium (174 chests)		315,000
Turkey do. (157 chests)		233,179
Gambier, (50,193 piculs)		1,375,690
Japan Copper, (7,168 piculs)		434,753

EXPORTS 1838.

Coffee....589,599	piculs	*f.*15,095,793
Sugar....734,979	,,	9,823,028
Indigo....743,186	lbs.	3,168,065
Rice.....949,456	piculs	3,021,446
Spices		2,366,096
Tin..... 41,573	piculs	1,950,432

Export of Europe Cotton Goods from Java in 1838 *to*

Bally	*f.* 21,738
Borneo	302,639
Bima	1,084
Celebes	76,815
Moluccas	100,466
Madura	43,764
Palembang and Banca	78,310
Rhio	112
West Coast of Sumatra	587,451
Sumbawa	97
Timor Delhi	1,788
Timor Coupang	30,556

TREASURE.

IMPORTED 1838.

By Government	*f.*2,655,318
,, private trade	976,665.
	*f.*3,631,983.
,, Government copper doits from Holland	...1,735,984.

EXPORTED 1838.

By Government to Sumatra, Banca, and other Eastern possessions	*f.*1,311,000.
By private trade	1,266,293.
	*f.*2,577,293.

The share of the exports left available to the private trade I find it impossible to estimate exactly, but as Government and the Company take the whole of the Tin and Spices, and the Lion's Share of the Sugar, Coffee and Indigo---not to mention the proof afforded by the difficulty in effecting remittances to every part of the world---it is pretty evident that the merchants are deprived of their fair proportion.

The articles of new production make a very modest display in the export tables of 1838. But I learn from high authority, that 3,000 Chests of Java Tea were sent to Holland in the early part of this year, and that about 3,000 lbs. of Cochineal, and a considerable quantity of Cinnamon, are now in a state of preparation for Shipment.

Before having done with the " official statement" allow me to place in juxtaposition the value of the Import trade with Great Britain during the following years.

Imports from Great Britain.

1828 *f.*2,166,515. 1838 *f.*4,550,145.

The shews a *Vitality* in the British private trade here which surprises our Dutch friends, and which thanks to the skill and enterprise of our manufactures, has not only enabled it to survive all the efforts made to crush it, but to force an entrance in defiance of the barriers monopoly and high tariffs have raised against it.

Away then, with our fears of its being " worn down to a pin's point"---things cannot go worse, unless further liberties are taken with the treaty, which considering the existing friendly relations between Great Britian and Holland, can scarcely be anticipated. Our ministers with a docility indicative of their willingness to be taught, have consented as yet to take the Dutch reading of this almost useless piece of paper, but any further attempts to school them on the part of Holland, might rouse them from their apathy, and call forth a new treaty less liable to be misinterpreted. The imposition of heavier duties and prohibitions on the British trade, would as our Dutch friends are aware of, throw into Java a contraband supply of Cotton Goods from your Port, hereby depriving the colony annually of about 1 million guilders duty, without extending the introduction of the manufacturs of Holland. So, on the whole, we may I hope look for a progresive improvement in the British trade with this Island, and those who are interested in it can draw their conclusions of the extent it would reach, if free and unfettered, from the comparatively respectable figure it makes in the Import list in its present crippled condition. There are dawning symptoms also, which augur favorably for a change of system. Among the higher class of Civil Servants, and well educated young Dutchmen daily arriving here, there are many holding enlightened and liberal views, who question the policy of attempting a monopoly of the colony trade to the mother-country, and who see no harm in a colonist supplying himself with a Sugar Mill, Steam Engine, or piece of Shirting of foreign Manufacture, provided the article is better and cheaper than Holland yet produces. I sincerely wish Holland every possible measure of success in all her lawful undertakings, but I fear that the Cotton manufacturies and Iron founderies lately established by her will not add much to her prosperity---and that she is expending on them capital and enterprise which might be better employed. If these new Establishments were the spontaneous growth of individual enterprise and capital, and of physical or other advantages possessed by the country, a different result might be looked for---but all of them bear the impress of Royalty and are forced too much by " Government power" to admit of their ever attaining maturity. As the object I have in view, in making this communication, is to supply you with materials for a " goodly Editorial article" and not to provoke criticism by any common place remarks of my own, I shall merely add a note of the gross amounts produced by the Import and Export duties which during 1838 were as following:—

Imports total amount	*f.*3,612,896
Of the above levied on Cotton Goods of Foreign manufacture	*f.* 992,331
Do. do. Dutch	*f.* 721,915
On Gambier	*f.* 595,107
Exports total amount	*f.*2,032,204
Of the above levied on Coffee	*f.*1,314,727
Sugar	*f.* 156,474
Tin	*f.* 115,282

Before concluding, I may state that the Imports of Treasure in 1838 shew an increase of *f.*1,270,930 over the preceding year, while the exports exhibit only an increase of *f.*787,761; allowance however is to be made for a considerable portion of Treasure smuggled out of the Island by Chinese and Arab traders. Notwithstanding the complaints of a scarcity of Specie, there does not appear to be any very great demand for the precious metals in Java, for as the resources of the Colony are as available to their purchase, as to that of Long Cloth, Machinery or other Merchandise, they would naturally be more largely imported if they left a profit. The European and Chinese capitalists no longer hoard Gold and Silver in their coffers, and even the Native Princes and Chiefs have attained a degree of civilization which has nearly put hoarding out of fashion with them. The public, I believe deservedly place great confidence in the Java Bank, and it behoves that flourishing Establishment and also the government to keep up a supply of Treasure to meet their respective wants, at least sufficient to ensure stability to the Colonial currency, the issue and due regulation of which are in their hands. A Government which remits annually a surplus revenue of upwards of 12 million guilders to the mother country, and a Banking Establishment that divides annually 26 to 30 per cent among its share-holders can well afford a trifling sacrifice of gain to secure so desirable an object; it must be admitted however that the management of a Colonial Bank, under the present monopolizing System, is far from being an easy or an enviable task.

JAVANICUS.

Batavia, 4th July 1839.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Arrivals—31st August Ship *Hydroos*, Coongee Mohamed Naquedah from Mocha 11th and Aden 15th August—Passengers 150 Pilgrims—31st Barque *Herculean*, J. Grindall Master from Liverpool 18th May—1st September Ship *Salsette*, J. Harrison Master, from Newcastle, 5th May—Passenger Mrs Harrison and Catherine Watson Servant—2d September, The H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Lieut. D. Campbell Commanding, from Persian Gulph.

Passengers.—Capt Hawkins I. N., Capt. Leslie, Bombay Artillery, Mr. Purser Dawson, and Mr. Midshipman Nisbett I. N.

We have for sometime been anxiously looking to the pages of the Government Gazette for the terms of the Treaty entered into by Captain Cogan with the Imaum of Muscat, which ought we think by this time to have appeared, unless the official forms, connected with its ratification, have interfered to cause delay. We understand that so entirely satisfied was the Imaum with the manner in which Capt. C. has conducted his affairs, that on his departure from Zanzibar, he put him in charge of certain delicate matters here requiring adjustment, and which he never would have entrusted to any but one, in whose honor he had the most entire and perfect confidence.

The present posture of affairs in Turkey is calculated to create some uneasiness here, with reference principally to its effect upon our Overland Communication. We will state why we think that there is nothing to be apprehended on that score. It must be known to every one that, for five or six years past, Mohammed Aly has been labouring unceasingly, by every means within his Power, to induce the Porte and the three great Powers of the Mediterranean, France, England and Austria, to acknowledge his independence, or at least such a quasi independence as would secure, without dispute, to his family, the succession to the territories he governs, though the nominal Sovereignty and the tribute were to remain to the Porte. There is no Scheme nor device that has not been tried to accomplish this, the great object of his ambition, though hitherto all have failed, partly owing to the inveterate enmity of the Sultan, and partly to the opposition of France and England, who regard the proposal as involving the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, though in the modified form in which the Pasha is willing to receive it, it ought not to be viewed in such a light. Austria is the only Power that has evinced its willingness, to second the Pasha's views, though it has never openly proclaimed it, or done more than interpose its good Offices, through the Internuncio at Constantinople, to persuade the Sultan to compliance, in which, however it has never had any success.

Such being the Pasha's position, and such the object he aims at, it is quite fair to suppose, nay more we think he is fully entitled to use the victory he has obtained over the Turkish Army, as a weapon to gain his ends, and if by threatening to advance his Army on Constantinople and so again force the Sultan into the Arms of Russia, he can induce the three Powers to comply with his demand, he will do no more than take a legitimate advantage of his position. But then it must be recollected that such would be an attempt at imposition upon the two great naval Powers of the Mediterranean, who are in a situation at any time to crush him, upon whom he is dependent almost for every thing required for his arsenal and for his army, who take off three fourths of the produce of his country, and who can see, as well as he does, that the advance of his army into Asia Minor would in no respect benefit him, because by treaty the Russians are bound, upon such an emergency, to advance to the succour of the Sultan, and Mahomed Aly is not the man to court a conflict with such an enemy. His true Policy therefore is to use his victory with moderation, to advance not a step beyond his own boundaries, to give no cause of offence or jealousy to France and England, who are naturally very sensitive upon the subject of any direct interference of Russia in the affairs of Turkey, and who would be much more likely to yield to the views of Mohammed Aly, under the influence of such moderate conduct on his part, than if he pursued an opposite course. The Pasha is a man of great penetration, and not at all likely to make a mistake in this respect. We are therefore firmly persuaded that the apprehensions entertained by some of a rupture with Egypt, are quite groundless, and that whatever may be the cause of detention of the July Packet, a Blockade of Alexandria is the last thing to be apprehended.

We understand that the *Hydroos*, the last arrival from Aden, which vessel took 15 days to the voyage, brought intelligence that the *Atalanta* was expected there with the mails, the day after she left, so that supposing the vessel, to which the mails are consigned, to have met with light winds or unfavourable weather, so as to detain her as long on the voyage as the *Hydroos*, there is nothing extraordinary that she should not yet have arrived.

The *Hugh Lindsay* has brought farther confirmation of the defeat of the Turkish Army with these additional circumstances, that seven Pashas or men of high rank had been taken prisoners and sent into Egypt, that Hafiz Pasha, the Commander in Chief, had narrowly escaped with a small escort and gone nobody knew whither, and, what renders this unfortunate affair the more distressing, that the news of the defeat had reached Constantinople five days after the Sultan had been induced to despatch a pardon to Mohamed Aly, and an order to Hafiz Pasha to withdraw his Army.

A letter we have seen from Bussorah, dated 17th August, announces the very important intelligence, if true, of the Sultan's demise by epilepsy, and of the succession of his son Abdel Mejed to the throne without opposition or disturbance, saving an attempt made by a few of the grandees to create a revolt, which was speedly put down through the exertions of the Russian Ambassador. The same letter avers that Constantinople was in possession of a Russian Force of 30,000 men, and the Dardanelles of a Fleet of 12 sail of the line. This news, it would appear, was derived through Bagdad. We are not disposed to place much reliance upon it, least of all on the latter portion, for all our late advices go to shew, that the Russians were not in a situation to move such a Force, on so short a notice, and besides it is a step that never would be taken by that ambitious, but at the sametime most politic Power, without the strongest grounds of justification, and none such could have existed at the time this Force must have been put in motion. The Sultan's death is an event that may have happened, indeed it is said that there is official advice of it, but, be this as it may, it is an event that, at the present time, would not give cause for much regret, as his son could hardly be brought more under Russian influence than he was, and being free from

This is with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

his father's strong prejudices and dislike towards the Ruler of Egypt, it might probably pave the way for a more easy adjustment of that question. If the government has received Despatches on this subject, we hope for the satisfaction of the Public, that they will be made public.

Our letters from Karak are to the 16th ult. They do not speak of any change, nor of any advantages gained by Kourchid Pasha, who remains stationary at Lasha, doing nothing, and nominally waiting for orders from Egypt.

The *Englishman* says that a new stock has come into the Calcutta market, called Opium Scrip, represented by Captain Elliot's receipts for the surrendered and now extinct article. We shall be curious to see how this attempt to test the value of these documents succeeds. The *Hurkaru* treats it with ridicule.

The following is our version of the Sattarah affair. The Governor, as already mentioned, started for that place on the 21st ultimo, and to the surprise of all, returned on Thursday last the 29th at 11 o'Clock at night. On approaching Sattarah, it was found, that a cordon had been established on the line of Boundary, and the governor was refused an audience by the Rajah, his Highness alleging that he meant no personal disrespect, but as his Vakeels were in England with the Court of Directors, he did not wish any subordinate visit or interference, until the Court's answer was received. The governor was no sooner returned, than immediate orders were issued for the assembling of troops, and 2 companies of H. M. 41st Regt., 2 companies of the 21st N. I., and a detail of the Horse Artillery with 2 guns marched between 2 or 3 o'Clock in the morning of Friday the 30th with orders, by forced marches, to arrive at Sattarah on Sunday last. The Arsenal and Commissariat were at work the whole of the night; they commenced half an hour after the Governor arrived—H. M. 4th light Dragoons are ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Ten large field pieces are to be supplied from some Place near to Sattarah, but Balls and Powder were served out in good earnest for the Artillery from hence, and every thing indicates that it is to be a serious affair. The poor Rajah has had bad advisers both at home and abroad, and the result most probably will be, his dethronement and perhaps imprisonment in the very same Jail, as his late Minister.

On Saturday last the Poonah Brigade was inspected by the commander in Chief attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, when a *feu de joie* was fired in honor of the occasion. The following troops were upon the gound. Her Majestys 4th Dragoons, the Horse Artillery, H. M. 41st Regt. some details of the Bombay European Regt. the 21st Regt. of B. N. I. and two other corps. The afternoon was remarkably fine and the spectacle altogether most imposing. Sir Henry Fane was attended on the ground by a guard of the 4th Dragoons, and by our correspondent is described as "a most splended looking man."

Our *Delhi* Extracts will be found to furnish some farther interesting particulars in regard to the Capture of Ghizni. We hear that there is a Letter in town dated the 30th July, which makes mention of an interview having taken place between Sir John Keane and the eldest son of Dost Mohamed, when certain proposals were made as the price of the latters submission, which proposals the son indignantly rejected, remarking, as he retired, that his Father would eat the whole of our Army up before reaching Cabul, or words to that effect. In consequence, it was anticipated that some hard fighting would take place between Ghizni and Cabul, and the Army was in the highest spirits at the prospect of it.

We have had a Communication from a Correspondent, who is not in the army, nor in any branch of the military or naval service, making some comments on Sir John Keane's Despatch, with which he does not appear to be quite satisfied, and probably, in some respects he has reason, but we had best give his own words.

"First of all, the Fort is represented to be so strong. Now I have seen several Indian Forts, but never one, which had not one or more gates within gates, as in Bombay; all the glory appears to me to be due to Captain Thomson of the Engineers, who planned the blowing up of the gate, and to those who laid the train, and constituted the Storming party. The Place seems to have been taken at once, without any difficulty; the small number of our killed shews, how little resistance must have been made, and many even of the killed and wounded behoved to have had their shots before the asssault took place. There are also I think some bad features in the Despatch, such as omitting to mention Col. Beaumgardt, though he commanded a Brigade and must have been with the Queens, Commissary Davidson, Outram, Colonel Scott &c. &c. while he brings in all his own friends, even those that, he admits, actually did nothing, and had no part in the affair. I allude to those cases at random, as what most particularly struck me on reading the Despatch. The idea of the affair being one of the greatest he had seen in a Service of 45 years, is something very ridiculous, equal to Badajoz he is even reported to have said."

We are loth to throw any damp upon the general joy diffused by the recent news, but the *dura veritas* behoves, in every case of this sort, to be told, and our correspondent has an undoubted right to have his say, even though it may not be quite agreeable to some parties.

It is most gratifying to see from our Delhi Cotemporary that Col. Wade is undisputed master of the Kyber Pass, and that the Sikh Force remains true to its engagement. It will also be observed that the Governor General has established a Post with the Army by that route, from which it may be inferred, that the best understanding exists between his Lordship and the new Government of Lahore.

Through the kindness of a friend at Madras, we have been favoured with the following orders by Major General Wilson, relative to the Force about to be employed against Kurnool,

Division Orders dated Hd. Qr. Cd. Ds. Bellary, 17th August 1837.

By Major General Wilson C. B.

Under instructions from the Head Quarters of the Army the undermentioned Troops will be prepared to move from Bellary on Field Service, under the Command of the officer Commanding the Division, on a day which will be named hereafter.

The F. Troop H. A. Detachment of the H. M. 13th L. D. 7th Regiment L. C. A Company 2nd Bt. Artillery (without its Guns) with Gun Lascars attached, H. M. 39th Foot; 39th Regt. N. I.

The Officer Commanding the Artillery will prepare four 18 Pounders, and four 12 Pounders, and one Brass 8 inch Mortar (with bed) with the quantity of ammunition of different kinds and spare Carriages, which has already been comunicated to the acting Commissary of Ordnance.

The Infantry Regiments to be furnished with the regulated quantity of Field ammunition and Flints for the Infantry, to make up along with what Regiments themselves will have, 250 rounds and 25 Flints per man, and for the Cavalry Pistol ammunition and flints, along with what is carried in each Corps, to make up 80 rounds and 10 flints per man. The Foot Artillery will carry their own regulated supply of ammunition.

Ordnance stores of every description, suitable for the Battering train, and all Engineers stores and implements of every kind will be prepared to accompany the Force, agreeably to instructions which have been furnished to the acting Commissary of Ordnance.

The Sub Assistant Commissary General will be prepared to furnish the requisite Carriage &c. which may be Indented for, also 2 Elephants for the Park.

The Bullocks of Kharkhana No. 5, will accompany the Battering Guns.

The Acting Commissary of Ordnance is authorized to entertain an additional set of Artificers, of the regulated number, to proceed with the Park over and above those now with the arsenal at Bellary.

At the requisition of the acting Commissary of Ordnance 2 additional park Serjeants will accompany the park, Serjeant Cheese, H. M. 39th and Corporal Burling of the A. Company 2nd Bt. of Artillery are appointed to act as park Serjeants from this date.

The Division Staff and Heads of Departments will (with the exception of Captain Babington, S. A. C. General, who will act according to instructions he may receive from the Commissary General) proceed with the Field Force.

The pay department will receive instructions hereafter regarding the amount of pay to be carried for the payment of the Troops.

Recruits and Boys together with all men unfit for Field Service are to be left at Bellary, where the Families also will remain.

The Orders from Head Quarters of the Army are that Family Certificates may be granted by the Corps ordered to move should Commanding Officers find it necessary, but it is not desirable, should it however be found necessary, to grant them, Officers Commanding Corps will specially report to the Dy. Asst. Adjt. General.

Emergent Indents for ammunition, Camp Equipage, Carriage, sick Carriage &c. to be sent in by Corps not already supplied with them as early as they conveniently can.

N. B. All Emergent Indents are to be prepared as follows.

Those on the A. Department which require to be passed by the Milatary Board in Triplicate.

These to be passed by the Qr. Mr. General in duplicate.

Those on ths Sub Asst. Coms. General which require to be passed by the Military Board in Quadruplicate. Further Orders regarding stores &c. to be left at Bellary will be issued hereafter.

(Signed) W. G. J. Lewis.

Will any one tell us, whether it is imperative by the rules of the service, that in all courts-martial, a Field officer should preside, that is an officer of the rank of Major and not under, because if such is the case, as has been represented to us, the whole proceedings against Mr. Williams must necessarily fall to the ground as illegal.

A correspondent has sent us the following melancholy intelligence.

Belgaum 27th August 1839.

"It is with sincere regret I have to announce the Death of one of the most amiable of Ladies, the beloved Wife of Brigadier England of H. M. 41st Regiment, who departed this life at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 27th Instant, after a lingering illness of about six weeks, which she bore with truly Christian patience and resignation to the will of the Almighty. Notwithstanding her short Residence in this country, her amiable disposition gained her the esteem and Friendship of all, who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and her loss will be most deeply felt not only by every member of H. M. 41 but throughout the whole Garrison. She has left a Disconsolate Husband, and four Children, to bemoan the irreparable loss of a fond and affectionate wife and Parent."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

The truth of the following anecdote may be relied on:—When Sir Robert Peel told her Majesty "that as she refused to part with her ladies, it was useles to send for him,—she replied, "You will be pleased to recollect, Sir Robert, that it was not my wish that you should be sent for at all."—(Bristol Gazette.)

It is said that Madame Vestris will be the lessee of Convent-garden theatre for the forthcoming season.—(Herald.)

Four immense tricoloured standards---green, white, and red---taken at San Juan d'Ulloa, are now suspended in the church of the Invalides, two on each side of the entrance.

An example of suicide of common occurrence in Paris, was witnessed the day before yesterday, at a pistol-shooting yard, near the Barrière des Martyrs, where a young and well-dressed man, name unknown, after firing a few shots at the target, put the muzzle of a pistol into his mouth and blew out his brains. His body was taken to the Morgue.

It is understood, in the City, that the French Government have agreed to withdraw the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and to submit the differences with that State to the decision of Great Britain, and that orders to that effect have been sent out to Buenos Ayres.—(Times.)

At the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, it was announced that the council had this year decided on giving two medals for geographical discovery. The first, or King William's Medal, had been awarded to Mr. Simpson, for his zeal and perseverance in his overland Artic expedition; and the Patron's Medal to Dr. Ruppell, for his researches into the interior of Africa. Mr. Thomson d'Abbadie, who was present, accompanied by a native of Abyssinia, whose name signified "Slave of the Lord," gave a highly-interesting account of his late expedition into that country. Even in the very heart of Abyssinia the exertions of England against slavery and the slave-trade was fully known, and he was often asked if this country would not interfere to restore their slaves to their home. The natives had also a very strong wish for intercourse with the English, and the appointment of a Consul, who would be entrusted by them with means and authority to redeem their slaves, and also for the formation of commercial ports to relieve their trade from the thraldom of the Turks. In this classic land of slavery where it has flourished since the time of Moses, it is now looked upon with feelings of disgust, and it was with a full sense of shame that the English traveller was introduced to their markets.—(Herald.)

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Saturday, the Prince of Oude was elected a member, on the proposal of Sir Gore Ouseley, who passed a high encomium on his intellectual acquirements. As an instance of the increasing liberality on the minds of the natives of India, it was stated that a Parsee had sent over two young Parsees to this country to Sir Charles Forbes, with a request that their education might be entrusted to the care of a Protestant clergyman.—(Times.)

An Incident in Insurrection.—A melancholy episode of the tragic drama so recently acted in Paris (we refer to the insurrection of last Sunday,) occurred in the case of M. Delille, a person attached to the company of the Olympic Circus. On Sunday evening he had courageously arrested one of the insurgents, and had taken him as his prisoner, with the musket which he bore, to the Mairie of the Seventh Arrondissement. Here the arrested individual, after having been consigned to the proper authorities, was put in a place of confinement, and his captor was standing in the yard of the Mairie, talking to some one about the circumstance; he was in plain clothes, and still held in his hand the gun which he had taken from the insurgent. Two National Guards, who suddenly entered the yard at this instant, saw M. Delille, mistook him for one of the disaffected people against whom they had just been risking their lives, and, in the agitation of the moment, one of them levelled his musket at him, but missed fire. Upon this, the other National Guard immediately stepped up, and ran the unfortunate M. Delille through the body, killing him on the spot.

Gambling at Epsom.---The swarms of vagabonds who live by plunder had nothing to do but curse themselves and the elements, which they did in terms of the most uncouth yet forcible character. In one of the "subscription" houses two ruffians were about to proceed to blows, but were kept asunder by the interposition of their companions; they exhausted their animosity by detailing the various villainies which each had practised upon the public, and disclosed quite sufficient to show that both deserved transportation to a penal colony. If the infamous system of gambling, which is carried on in the "hells" with which the race course is studded, is permitted, it certainly is the duty of the authorities and the police to see that these vagabonds confine their nuisance within their booths, and not in their quarrels insult and put to flight all decent persons by their blasphemy and execrable slang. If the breed of good horses be increased by the encouragement given to horse races, and a positive good effected thereby, it cannot be denied that the breed of blackguards is increased in an equal ratio and a very great evil engendered. The police are in sufficient strength upon the course to put a stop to the evil, by which nobody is benefitted, but by which hundreds are robbed, insulted, and ruined. In one part of the course two vulgar red-faced women, with voices like the snorting of a bonassus, presided at two tables, on which were marked a great variety of mystic characters and figures. An enormous dice-box, as large as a half-peck measure, half filled with blocks of wood, was furnished to the players, whose success or losses were regulated by the number of black dots presented by the upper surfaces of these uncouth dice, when thrown from the aforesaid vessel. Here were assembled the Calibans of the course and Trinculos of the training stables, "reeling ripe," Gipsies, trampers, thieves, of all genera and every species; and here, with most pertinacious assiduty, did many a victim continue to gamble, till fleeced of every farthing by the Proserpine of the "hells."

The Road from Epsom.—On Wednesday evening, as a gentleman named Newland, of Hatton-garden, was returning from Epsom races, in a carriage and four, accompanied by his friends, eight or ten in number, the leaders became suddenly unmanageable, and, coming in contact with another four-in hand, suddenly upset, precipitating the whole party, ladies and gentlemen, into the road, and another vehicle passed over some of the party. Mr. Newland suffered a severe concussion of the brain, and had his leg broken. The remainder of the party were all dreadfully injured.

We learn that a Counsel, frequently censured for his truculent propensities, was recently reproved in such decided terms by a young pleader of talent, that the matter is expected to terminate a few miles beyond the Committee-room of the House of Commons, in which, it is said, the provocation was given and the retort made. Abhorring the principle of duelling, we rather hope that a person habitually wanting in conventional courtesy, may have a corresponding unconsciousness of the conventional necessity for demanding satisfaction of a personal kind when he has attracted an insult to him. In the times of Dunning, Thurlow, Erskine, and others whom we could cite, gentlemanly decorum never merged even in the ardour of pleading.—(Courier.)

We learn that the Ministers are making inquiries as to the cost of the envelopes which will be required by Mr. Hill's plan of a uniform penny postage. Its success, as a question of revenue, will in some measure depend on the cost at which the envelopes may be furnished. The instant it is known the Ministers are willing to adopt the plan, the paper-makers will no doubt task their invention to supply envelopes at as cheap a rate as possible, and will be willing to contract for them at the lowest possible figure. (Sun.)

Oxford-street Paving.---On Saturday, in accordance with the arrangements limiting the period of the trial of the respective experimental pavements laid down in Oxford-street until the month of May, Mr. Kensett, as chairman of the Paving Committee, laid before the board the state in which each of the experiments was. The following is the result:---On examining the bitumen laid down by the Bastenne and Gaujac Bitumen Company, they found that it had stood the test of the severe wear and tear of the vehicles passing that road during the whole winter, without any material alteration. That portion laid down by the Val de Travers Company, which had been studded with stone, had stood, but that portion in which the broken granite had been set in their liquid had totally failed, and must be removed immediately. The Aberdeen granite cubes laid down by the parish had proved to be in most excellent condition; that more particularly which had been set in Claridge's asphalte was in a state of superior order, and the stones appeared immovable. Robinson's bitumen had been taken up some months since in consequence of having proved a decided failure. The Scotch asphaltum had been repaired once, and had again become so dilapated as to render the portion of the road which it occupies dangerous. The wooden block pavement, which had been laid down five months since by the projector Mr. Stead, had excited the minute attention and admiration of the committee. It appeared, on examination, that the blocks formed a road of a most even surface, and carriages passed over without the slightest noise, and of the 12 inches, the length of the blocks, it was found they had not been diminished one quarter of an inch. Their attention, however, was particular directed to the bottom of the blocks, which, to the extent of about three-fourths of an inch, appeared discoloured by a blue stain, intimating that the first approach of decay was making its appearance. A considerable division of opinion existed among the committee upon the above appearance being that of decay; they were, however, of an unanimous opinion that a further trial was necessary, in order to enable the vestry to be satisfied as to the durability of the pavement which might ultimately be decided upon, and that any decision ought to be deferred till the autumn. On Saturday, it was ultimately decided by the vestry, that the application of a gentleman named Geary to lay down a wooden pavement, upon an improved principle, should be referred to the committee, and that the final decision upon the experiments should be deferred to the first Saturday in September.---(Times.)

The Wife of two Husbands and the husband of two Wives.---A most extraordinary disclosure has been made within the last few days, which, on Saturday, occasioned considerable hubbub at Hatton garden police-office. On Wednesday, Mr. Waters, baker, in Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, was informed that his wife, the mother of five children, and to whom he has been married nine or ten years, was seen very frequently in the company of a gentleman of property, named Turner, also a married man, his next-door neighbour, and hints were thrown out of a very unpleasant kind. Mr. Waters did not for a moment give credence to the story, but considered it right to let his spouse know the gossip of the neighbourhood. She insisted that her husband should hear from her lips, and from the lips of Mr. Turner at the same time, a denial of all that was imputed to them; and, to make the affair more business-like, the wife of the latter was invited as a witness to their disclaimers. The parties met, and a scene the most distressing and extraordinary occurred. Mrs. Waters had satisfied her husband, and likewise Mrs. Turner of her entire innocence of the insinuations thrown out, and had called on Mr. Turner to give his denial, when, instead of doing so, he claimed her as his wife, told her that he would prosecute her for bigamy, and said that four out of the five children which are under the care of Mr. Waters were his. He also mentioned that they were married at St. Andrew's church, in the month of April, 1827, he being then the husband of another female, the present Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Waters retorted upon him, and produced a letter in his (Turner's) hand writing, written recently, in which he demanded her immediate elopement with him, and threatening to do her and himself some serious injury if she refused. In conclusion blows passed between Mrs. Waters and Turner, and the latter escaped from the premises, leaving Mrs. Turner and Waters in a state of mind bordering on frenzy. On the following day, Mr. Waters determined that his wife should go before a magistrate and obtain a warrant against Turner for the assault, supposing that it would be the means of causing a full disclosure of this extraordinary affair, and on Saturday it was appointed that the matter should be heard. Neither Mrs. Waters nor Turner, however, were forthcoming; but Mr. Waters and Mrs. Turner were in attendance with a copy of the certificate of the marriage of the two first-named parties at the church and at the time already mentioned, and abundance of other proof was forthcoming if necessary. Such, so far, are the particulars of this most remarkable case.---(Herald.)

"The Duke of Wellington's Ball.--His Grace gave a splendid ball, last night, at Apsley House, in compliment to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia. There could not have been less than 1000 of the nobility and gentry in town present, for the carriages were setting down company without intermission for three hours and a half. The matchless gallery, upwards of 200 feet in length by 85 in width, was the ball-room. It is hung with rich amber satin damask, from exquisitely carved and gilded cornices, the trimmings being of gold. This splendid apartment, when the whole of the company had assembled in their superb costumes, formed an imposing *coupe d'œlle*. The crimson-stripped room was far more interesting to the soldiers. It contains portrats of the brave companions in arms of his Grace, and among them we recognised many of our country's bravest defenders, who have passed into eternity, but whose valour will remain an immortal theme for the historian of Europe for ages to come. Gen. Picton, Earl Rosslyn, Lord Beresford, the Marquis of Anglesey, and Lord Hill, are among the most faithful likenesses. The whole form a collection so intimately connected with our history, that no Englishman can behold the representation of departed excellence without experiencing a proud satisfaction that *they* were his countrymen. In the grand dining-room a sumptuous supper was prepared, which, it is needless to state, included every delicacy, and the choicest wines in profusion. We recognised among the plate the immense gold shield, presented to his Grace by the allied monarchs, emblematical of the noble duke's briliant victories. His Grace appeared in health and spirits. He wore the riband and star of the order of the Garter. In many respects the ball of last night excelled the gallant duke's *fete* on the night of the Queen's coronation in June last; for, although we had not that fine old veteran Soult, or the extraordinary ambassadors, and their elegantly equipped attaches, yet the fine form and noble deportment of the Cazarovitch and the Princes Dolgorouky and Bariatinsky were no slight auxiliaries to the slendour of the scene. The greater number of the noblemen and gentlemen appeared in their uniforms, and among the most splendid were those of Col. Arbuthnot, Lord Jocelyn, Earl of Cardigan, Earl of Rosslyn, etc. The dressess of the ladies were *rechersé* in the extreme The Marchioness of Londonderry, Duchess of Richmond, Countess of Lichfield, Countess Cordigan, Dowager Countess Cowper, Marchioness of Hasting. Marchioness of Normanby, Viscountesss Beresford, Countess of Pembroke, were particularly conspicuous from the magnificent display of their jewels. Dancing commenced shortly before 12 to Weippert's band The "Douro Waltz" and some other new music was introduced, and was much admired. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, accompanied by Lady Cecilia Underwood, arrived shortly before 11, and was received by the Duke of Wellington at the door of the carriage. His Royal Highness saluted the noble Duke in the following words—"My grand Duke, how do you do?" The Duke and Duchess of Cambrige and the Princess Augusta of Cambrige and the Duchess of Gloucester were present. The Grand Duke Alexander and the Prince of the Netherlands, and Lord Torrington, Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, in attendance on the Grand Duke Alexander; General Count Orloff, *precepateur* to his Imperial Highness, Prince Dolgorouky, Prince Bariathinsky, Gen. Kaveline M. de Patkul, Baron de Lieven, M. D'Alderberg, Count Tolstoy, Councelier Joukoffsky, and Colonel Yourjevitch, attaches in the suite of the Grand Duke, and Captain Arriens, aide-de-camp to the Prince of the Neitherlands, arrived in four carriages at a quarter after 11. In addition to the above illustrious personages we recognised among the company the Russian Ambassador, Baron Munchausen, Baron Borqueney, M. de Hummelaeur, Count de Rohan Chabot, M.de, Odelga. Baron Werther, the Belgian Minister, Madame Van der Weyer, Baron Rehausen, Baron and Baroness de Cetto, Baron and Baroness Blome, Count Revel, Duke de Regina, Baron Bertouch, M. de Kisseleff, American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson, Prince Jean Soutzo, Count Pollon, General Alava, Count Mendlesioh, Sir R. and Lady Peel, Lord and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord and Lady Durham, etc. etc.--(Post.)

STANDARD.—May 25.

There are a great many points of resemblance between George the Fourth and "the callous" Prime Minister (he boasts the epithet himself) who administers, under Mr. O'Connell, the government of Queen Victoria—points of resemblance which we submit to the serious consideration of those who affected to support the cause of Queen Caroline on *moral* grounds, and now aid the cause of Lord Melbourne. That in the agitation of 1820, 1821, the personal character of the King was a main element of discontent with the majority of the people cannot be disputed; and it was a proud consolation to those who condemned the course taken by that majority to trace the supposed error to its noble source. Can it be doubted that the same influence must operate, when its operation is rightly directed, against a minister whose position may be regarded as, in some measure, elective, as powerfully as it operated against an hereditary prince, certainly not more licentious, cold-hearted, selfish, or false, than the minister. The personal character of "the callous" Premier has been hitherto spared; but he who has converted the whole system of polities into a *personal* game, who confessedly holds office by *personal* predilections, must not expect that his personal pretensions shall be spared any longer.

It is due to our innocent and confiding Queen that she learn what manner of man he is who haunts her with his daily presence, that she learn to appreciate the delicacy and moral scense of those *ladies* who submit to be *his* instruments. It is no less due to the people that they learn something of one who intrusively domesticates himself in a place, where its owner, George the Fourth, was not safe from hearing the expression of their indignation. Let others write and proclaim Lord Melbourne's personal history---the work is out of our line, and we are aware that its details would offend and shock most of the readers of the *Standard*, but still ought to be undertaken for the public good. The character of the "callous" man is the key to his present policy.

That policy to sacrifice the Queen (by cheating her) to the preservation of Lord Melbourne's office and salary.

With this view the disgusting farce of the address is got up. "An *address* is an *address*," how few soever, and how contemptible soever, the persons engaged in its preparation. It may impose upon the Queen the belief that the majority of her people approve of a step the most unpopular in its apprehended consequences, in its alleged motive, as we firmly believe that ever was taken by a member of the house of Hanover; and of this unpopularity the paucity and the meanness of rank and character of the subscribers is the best proof that can be conceived. These addresses do but "multiply," as a provincial contemporary happily remarks, "proofs "of the unpopularity of the step so unadvisedly taken "by our innocent and inexperienced Queen." This may be said even of the comparatively few addresses which directly express approbation, but how much stronger is the proof in those instances where the attempt to get up an address of approbation has resulted in a menacing demand, without any expression of approval whatever. We cited one of those instances yesterday in the Edinburgh meeting, and the *Morning Chronicle* to-day furnishes us with another nearer home, *ex gr.*:---

"THE QUEEN AND THE MINISTER.

"LONDON.

"ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN FROM THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

"Yesterday a very numerous deputation from the Common Council of the City of London waited upon the Lord Mayor, and presented the following requisition to his lordship:—

"To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of the City of London.

"'We, the undersigned members of the Court of Common Council, request your lordship will convene a Court of Common Council on an early day, to consider the expediency of presenting an address to her Majesty on the recent trying circumstances in which her Majesty has been placed, and expressing the confidence of the Court that her Majesty will be guided in her councils by such ministers only as will earnestly exert themselves to procure the extension and confirmation of the liberties and franchise of the people, recognise equal civil rights without distinction of sect or party, improve the condition of the working classes, and promote the cause of universal education.

"'Dated this 20th of May, 1839.'"

"The requisition was signed by 82 members

"The Lord Mayor fixed next Thursday for the discussion on the subject.

"It is expected that an amendment will be proposed, and a long and vigorous contest may be anticipated."

This requisition, let it be understood, is the fruit of the exertions of Sir Mathew Wood and his party to obtain an expression of approbation of the Queen's conduct in imposing inadmissible terms upon Sir Robert Peel; and to what does it amount? in the plain English interpretation to the: Madam, you have got yourself into a difficulty in which you need our support; we withhold any declaration of our opinion of your conduct, or pledge of our support, until we know whether you will accept our terms: these terms are, that you compel your ministers to abandon in favour of revolution those principles which they have professed.

We need not say anything of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the demand; our present business is to examine it as a testimony of approbation, the character in which it is published in the *Morning Chronicle*. Is it such? Is it not, on the other hand, an insulting abuse of an opportunity such as error and weakness only could afford. All the addresses partake more or less of this character, but they are addresses—current, though unread, bills of approbation at the Palace, and this is enough for the "callous" Premier---they will serve to cheat the Queen into perseverance in a course calculated, if anything can have that effect, to alienate the affections of her people.

The newspaper organs of the "callous" man pursue precisely the same course. One of them, last night, had the temerity to assert of the illumination of Thursday that "the illumination was *never more general* on the "occasion of a royal birthday." A grosser falsehood was never put into print. The illumination was never so far from general even in the most unpopular days of George the Fourth. We witnessed the absence of the usual expression of loyalty with unaffected pain. with still greater pain we heard of the cold reception of the National Anthem at Covent Garden on Thursday night. Oh! how different is the direction of public feeling now from what it was at the coronation not 12 months ago.

Still there is consolation somewhere: "her Majesty's "conduct has the approbation of Mr. O'Connell "and the Precursors." We concede it freely, though not willingly; for how can we be willing to acknowledge a truth so little flattering? The restoration of the Melbourne Cabinet has the approbation of Mr. O'Connell and the Precursors---aye, and has the approbation of every other traitor, of every other enemy of the house of Hanover, of every other enemy of the integrity, of the peace, and of the prosperity of the British empire of every villain who hates England and the religion of England. There is not a *Ribbonman* of them all who will not heartily concur in the approval of her Majesty's late conduct.

But what is the worth of the approbation of the villain who could propound such a lie as the following, or of the scarcely less guilty villains who could listen to it with patience? We quote the conclusion of Mr. O'Connel's speech from the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"I shall go to England bearing with me the wishes and intentions of my fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) I shall tell the ministry that justice had not been done to Ireland (applause); that I support them because they are now the supporters of the Queen, preserve that excellent young creature from the insults and depravity of the Tory faction. (Lord cheers.) And here, mark my words, let them go to the world on the wings of the public press—I tell you if the Tories came into power again, she would not survive six months. No; I emphatically repeat it, before six months had elapsed, her wordly existence would have closed; and another victim would be added to those Royal personages who have been deprived of life for the same intriguing purposes. (Cheers.) To be sure, Peel or Wellington, or any of the foremost men of that party would not be capable of committing such a crime; but I say truly, the underlings would. (Hear, hear.) Yes, the underlings would, and in order to satiate their thirst for the ascension of the Orange King of Hanover to the throne, they would victimise the fairest and most excellent monarch that ever swayed the sceptre of England. (Enthusiastic cheering and three cheers for the Queen.)"

Let no one suppose that the guilt of this execrable and odious *lie*---a lie which the most audacious would not dare to whisper in the humblest and least-informed assemblage of Englishmen---let no one, we say, suppose that the guilt of this execrable and odious lie rests solely with its promulgator; every one present, from Lord Cloncurry in the chair to the most savage Celt who howled in chorus, knew it to be a lie. They had heard it before. Such of them as could read had read it in Mr. O'Connell's newspaper. They had "full time to weigh it, if a moment was necessary to weigh and yet they endured it. Endured? They accepted, welcomed, hugged, it, because, being liars, "they love a lie." Of such persons the restoration of Lord Melbourne ought to be approved---and of such only is it approved: they who commend the step must take leave of truth and honesty, as well as of respect for morals and care for the Queen and country. We know that what we have been writing will be very unpalateable where most we could wish it to be acceptable; but we must do our duty, even at the risk of giving offence "Be Kent unmannerly when Lear is mad;" and we still hope that it may be remembered that our *devotion* is not of yesterday---that our humble efforts have never been withheld, upon any consideration *of whom we might offend*, when the path before us was beset with the danger of giving offence on one side or the other; that, in one word, we have from the first acted the same faithful though humble and almost useless part, before duty and loyalty made that part an obligation.

THE PEERS ARE THE PILLARS OF THE CHURCH.

Times.—Of late years every candid and intelligent observer must have perceived on the part of government and the legislature a strong disposition to treat the church as a mere creature of the state, to assume the absolute power of controlling, and even alienating, her property, to suppress or create bishoprics without so much as consulting her, to encroach at will upon the chartered privileges of her chapters, and, in short, to cut and carve her sacred corpus as if it were

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merely a standing dish for gratifying the secular appetite of civilians. That the civil power ought to be excluded from all manner of interference with the support and government of the church is an extravagant position to which we can give no countenance: but as far as regards the spiritual vitality of the church, her efficiency, her fidelity to her Divine Head, her freedom of action in the discharge of her high commission, and that title to public respect which a temperate assertion of her authority and independence can alone secure, it is to us as clear as daylight that unless some defined and final limit be speedily put to the disparagements, aggressions, and mulctures to which it has latterly become fashionable to subject her, the usefulness of our Protestant hierarchy, as a national institution, must be nearly at an end. A continuence of these systematic invasions upon her privileges and prerogatives, which, derived from her Divine founder, she cannot surrender, except with a corresponding sacrifice of character, must eventually terminate either in her renouncing a state connexion, or in dwindling into public contempt. The church, in religious matters, is the accredited instructor of the country. To make her the victim of an uninterrupted series of petty annoyances, humiliations, and new restraints—to invent novel devices for restricting the range of her authority, and for transferring the exercise of her judicial powers—to deal with her in these days of ecclesiastical moderation and mildness as if she were disposed or able to practise the Popish atrocities of the Star Chamber and Inquisition---to do all this (and the procedure of the Whigs is very like it) were just as wise and politic for the great purposes of her national recognition, as if a nobleman were delighting habitually in putting all manner of affronts and humiliating prohibitions upon the tutor of his children, in lowering him in the estimation of his pupils, in destroying his own self-respect, and yet unreasonably expecting that such dishonoured functionary should maintain the respect and promote the improvement of his charge. For any hope that these evils will be averted, the church and the country must of course look exclusively to the House of Lords.

COLONIAL GAZETTE.—MAY 31.

The first report from the Select Committee on Railways has just been printed, by order of the House of Commons, and delivered to the members. It is an interesting document, and imparts a great deal of valuable practical information, concerning the working of the principal lines of railway-communication that have hitherto been opened in England. In the apendix to the report, is "a return of all money authorised to be raised under the sanction of the acts whereby railroad-companies have been incorporated, between the 1st of January, 1826, and that of January, 1839," a period of thirteen years. It appears from this statement, that the money so authorised to be raised, amount to the sum of 57,788,444l.; of which sum, 41,610,814l. are capital in Joint-Stock, the remaining 16,77,630l. being made up of the sum which the various companies are authorised to raise by loan or mortgage. The sum thus authorised, the greater part of which has been actually raised and expended in this short period of thirteen years, exceeds, by eleven millions of money, the whole amount of the national debt as it stood a century ago. In the year 1739, a work appeared, entitled "Considerations upon the Present State of our Affairs at Home and Abroad. In a Letter from a Member of Parliament to a Friend in the Country," written by no less a statesman than George, Lord Lyttleton, in which we find the following passage, contrasting the then condition of our own with that of a neighbouring kingdom.

What are then the circumstances of this kingdom and of France? On one side mortgaged revenues, credit sunk at home and abroad, an exhausted, dispirited, discontented people. On the other, a rich and popular Government, strong in alliances, in reputation, in the confidence and affection of its subjects. Our well-equipped fleets and well-dressed troops give, to be sure, an air of magnificence; but then it is well known *that we owe almost fifty millions*, and have been forced to apply the sinking-fund, not to discharge that debt, but to furnish out these shows; whilst in most parts of England gentlemen's rents are so ill paid, and the weight of taxes lies so heavy upon them, that those who have nothing from the Court can scarce support their families.

With the events of the last half century fresh in our recollection, we cannot but smile at the gloomy views thus put forth by Lord Lytteton, and which were equally held, at later periods, by men of great sagacity, whose writings still hold a foremost place in the public estimation. The fears and predictions of David Hume and Adam Smith, which they put forth at the breaking-out of the American war, were equally gloomy, and, as we have happily experienced, were equally unfounded. But to what, we may ask, has the subsequent triumphant progress of our country been owing? To which, among the elements of greatness, has she been more—or so much—indebted, as to her widely-extended colonies and possessions, including her magnificent empire in the East? Since the time when Lord Lyttleton wrote his letter above-quoted, England has made the following additions to her colonial possessions:—

In Europe: Malta and Gozo; Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, Paxo, Heligoland.

In Asia: the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, the Carnatic, in short, nearly the whole of the peninsula of Hindustan, with the island of Ceylon.

In Africa: the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Fernando Po.

In America: Canada (Lower and Upper), Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, British Guiana, Trindad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica.

It is true that, in the same time, she has lost—a loss we can never cease to deplore—the splendid provinces which now form so important a part of the United States of America; and that she has given up, in the East, conquests which now form the principal wealth of one of the powers of Europe. But what, we again ask, would in all human probability have been the social and political condition, at this moment, of our country, but for the resources which she has found in her colonies and dependencies?—and where, we may add, will our children have to look for her greatness in times to come, if the counsels of some of our sapient pseudo-statesmen are to be followed, and England is to suffer herself to be deprived of possessions which form at once her glory and her strength? May we not hope, that there is still enough of national feeling in the public mind to scout such self-destructive doctrines and to compel the Ministers of England, whoever they may be, to hold by the integrity of the empire, and to guard every inch of our territory, wherever it may be, with as much vigilance from the covert attacks of diplomacy, as they would from the open hostility of an enemy in arms?

THE NEW WHIG NOTION ON "GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS."

THE constitutional question involved in the Household appointments, seems to be a sore subject with the Ministry and their obsequious followers, not merely for its immediate effects upon reflecting minds, especially of the old Whig school, but as raising up a possible obstacle against some of themselves on some far-off future occasion. The point, accordingly, is laboured with much care, and no mean jesuitical dexterity, in last Sunday's *Examiner*; whose text, or pervading principle, is the convenient maxim—law is for me but not for my opponent. The paper extends to three long columns, but the following passages contain the pith of the argument.

"A party which can obtain a majority after an appeal to the country cannot be kept out of power by the Monarch in defence of such rights as are involved in the appointment of the Household;—[or of any other rights whatever;]—and a Ministey supported by the country and Parliament in its claims on the Sovereign, must obtain the direction (whether it ought or ought not to obtain it) of the patronage, power, and influence of the Crown, to any extent it may think proper to demand. Whenever the *great constitutional question* is tried, it can have but one issue: it has, however, not been really raised in the recent case; and in the fallacy which pervades the reasoning of the Tory writers and their apostate allies, lurks the assumption that Sir Robert Peel stood on ground which he did not, truly occupy. Sir Robert Peel was an unfledged Ministery destitute of the constitutional plumage to sustain his soarine pretensions; he did not possess, did not pretend to possess, the support of the House of Commons. He confessed that he want ed it; and made the want of it the express reason for his making such reckrent demands on the signs of the Queen's confidence. Had the case been different—had Sir Robert Peel boasted a majority when called to the Queen's councils, her Majesty might fairly have resisted demands which appeared to encroach on her personal rights and comforts, until it should be proved that her people supported the Tory chief in his unusual exactions. And how much the more was her Majesty then justifiable in rejecting the requisitions of a Minister, who coming into power without the confidence of the House of Commons, and proposing to govern without it, asked to be tricked out with counterfeit signs of Royal favour, to assist him as an adventurer, in winning, under false pretences, the confidence which he had not earned? In the refusal to make an extreme sacrifice of comfort and happiness to this design, there was no infraction, no denial, of the principle that a Minister having the support of the country, should have the plenary confidence of the Crown; for Sir Robert Peel had to seek for and to acquire the grand essential, which those who accede to Ministerial power generally commence with.

"The constitutional principle is then quite safe, that all the powers and influences of the Crown must, if required by the deliberate sense of the public, be subject to the control of advisers having the support and confidence of the country; and *the only question which remains to be tried is*—[when is this to be tried?]—which party has the confidence and support of the country, and whether the people maintain the cause of the Queen and her Liberal Administration, or of the Tories and the humiliation of the Sovereign?"

There is without doubt, in this extract a display of hardy mis-statements, an artful mingling together of things essentially distinct, and an adroit modulation from one theme to another, sufficient to puzzle a plain understanding; but if the pleading be subjected to analysis, it will be found resolvable into two fallacies. 1. The *power of the Crown* in a struggle with the *power of the Nation*, is confounded with the constitutional claim of a responsible adviser in his Ministerial dealings with the Sovereign. 2. The distinct and intelligible rule, that whosoever is sent for by the Monarch to form a Ministry, is entitled *ipso facto* to the constitutional rights of a Minister, is shuffled aside, for the variable and fluctuating maxim, (the point to be tried, and which every partizan will determine according to his own inclinations,) that the "unfledged Minister" is not supported by the People, or, in the fine and figurative language of the Courtly writer, is "*destitute of the constitutional plumage to sustain soaring pretensions.*"

1. A "great constitutional question," in the *Examinar's* phrase, which "when tried can have but one issue," should not involve matters of Household State appointments—paid for by the State,, fulfilling functions of States, (such as they are,) absolutely necessary, we were told at the time of the Whig Civil List, for the dignity of the State, and for which the Minister is responsible, *this* question can never prudently be mooted by the Monarch. The "great constitutional question" to be tried by an appeal to the People, is when the Crown, *as an estate of the realm*, differs in views of policy from the Commons, or the Lords, or from both. Such a question was raised by George the Third, when he ousted the Coalition Ministry, and the country stood by him; it was raised a second time by the same Monarch in 1807, when he got rid of "All the Talents," and the verdict was again in his favour. William the Fourth, in 1834, exercised the undoubted constitutional right of choosing his responsible advisers: and the now Courtly but of yore somewhat Republican *Examiner* told us, or we mistake the occasion, "that the *accidents of birth* bear hard upon us." The choice of William was submitted to the *ultima ratio* of constitutional governments: the Sovereign was defeated in the fight, and succumbed. Must true it is, as the *Examiner* says, that,

"If the public judgment be ultimately in his [Sir Robert Peel's] favour, there is nothing more certain than that he must be forced back into the councils of the young Queen, and upon his own conditions, however harsh and insulting they may be to the Sovereign."

And this shows the propriety and worldly prudence of making the State Household appointments contingent upon the Minister. From differences upon matters of action or opinion, no offence arises; but personal pretensions can rarely be discussed without invidiousness and a feeling of soreness. Had the Whig Ministers advised her Majesty upon (what is considered by the highest authorities) the Whig constitutional doctrine, she would have yielded to a State necessity, as a matter of course. At the next election—should the ricketty concern live to see one—she will, according to all human probability, have to submit to Ministerial domination and personal triumph, and that of the most offensive nature and on a most derogatory subject of contest.

2. The distinction attempted by the *Examiner*, about the "unfledged Minister" and his not possessing the confidence of the House of Commons, is a mystification. The constitutional claim of the Minister to the Household appointments, paid for by the public, and for which he is responsible, does not rest upon the questions, to be tried hereafter, of whether he has the confidence of the existing House of Commons, or whether he can get a majority at a new election. He either has a constitutional right to them, or he has not. If he has not, a majority in the House of Commons cannot give the right: it becomes matter of exaction on his part, or of favour on the Sovereign's. The other argument—that sir Robert Peel is "assumed" to have "stood on ground he did not truly occupy"—is equally a delusion. Who made him stand on that ground? The Queen, by the advice of Lord Melbourne. He did not enter the Palace by the bedchamber; he went by the regular constitutional path. Unless we assume that the negotiation was not *bona fide*—that Sir Robert was, as that Tories have asserted, the victim of a bedchamber intrigue, or sent for only to be duped and bubbled—the Queen having applied to Sir Robert Peel, and once treated with him as the Prime Minister, was constitutionally bound to render him all the "patronage, power, and influence" of the Crown. Fail in his attempts an "unfledged Minister" may, for all futurity is uncertain; fail he must, if he cannot obtain the support of Parliament, or of the People on a dissolution; but his failure is not to be caused by the Sovereign, who confidentially employs him. Constitutiunal y, we conceive that public appointments, remunerated by the public, and for which the Minister is responsible, are vested in the Minister: but upon this people may fairly differ. The notions of the *Examiner*,—that a Minister's constitutional rights are dependent upon future events, or partisan opinions on them---that it is a "great constitutional question" to appeal to the Nation upon the personal predilections of the Sovereign for a few Bedchamber-women; to thrust forward the Monarch in what appears a contest with the People, upon matters of favouritism or caprice; and to expose both parties to the discredit of a defeat upon such a subject of battle, and one part to the political and personal degradation attending it,---these seem scarcely to admit of *honest* difference.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

CHAPTER XLVII.

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(Continued from the Courier, of August 27.)

"There go the three quarters past?" muttered Newman Noggs, listening to the chimes of some neighbouring church, "and my dinner time's two. He does it on purpose. He makes a point of it. It's just like him."

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His good humour being in some degree restored by the vision of Ralph Nickleby swallowing, perforce, a five-shilling-piece, Newman slowly brought forth from his desk one of those portable bottles currently known as pocket-pistols, and shaking the same close to his ear so to produce a rippling sound very cool and pleasant to listen to, suffered his features to relax, and took a gurgling drink, which relaxed them still moore. Replacing the cork he smacked his lips twice or thrice with an air of great relish, and, the taste of the liquor having by his time evaporated, recurred to his grievances again.

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These words, though utterred in a very loud key, were addressed to nothing but empty air. The recital of his wrongs, however, seemed to have the effect of making Newman Nogga desperate; for he flattened his old hat upon his head, and drawing on the everlasting gloves, declared with great vehemence, that come what might, he would go to dinner that very minute.

Carrying this resolution into instant effect, he had advanced as far as the passage, when the sound of the latch-key in the street door caused him to make a precipitate retreat into his own office again.

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"The dog has gone to his dinner, though I told him not" muttered Ralph, looking into the office and pulling out his watch "Humph! You had better come in here, Gride. My man's out, and the sun is hot upon my room. This is cool and in the shade, if you don't mind roughing it."

"The constitutional principle is then quite safe, that all the powers and influences of the Crown must, if required by the deliberate sense of the public, be subject to the control of advisers having the support and confidence of the country; and *the only question which remains to be tried is*—[when is this to be tried?]—which party has the confidence and support of the country, and whether the people maintain the cause of the Queen and her Liberal Administration, or of the Tories and the humiliation of the Sovereign?"

There is without doubt, in this extract a display o hardy mis-statements, an artful mingling together of things essentially distinct, and an adroit modulation from one theme to another, sufficient to puzzle a plain understanding; but if the pleading be subjected to analysis, it will be found resolvable into two fallacies. 1. The *power of the Crown* in a struggle with the *power of the Nation*, is confounded with the constitutional claim of a responsible adviser in his Ministerial dealings with the Sovereign. 2. The distinct and intelligible rule, that whosoever is sent for by the Monarch to form a Ministry, is entitled *ipso facto* to the constitutional rights of a Minister, is shuffled aside, for the variable and fluctuating maxim, (the point to be tried, and which every partizan will determine according to his own inclinations,) that the "unfledged Minister" is not supported by the People, or, in the fine and figurative language of the Courtly writer, is "*desitute of the constitutional plumage to sustain soaring pretensions.*"

1. A "great constitutional question," in the *Examinar's* phrase, which "when tried can have but one issue," should not involve matters of Household State appointments—paid for by the State,, fulfilling functions of States, (such as they are,) absolutely necessary, we were told at the time of the Whig Civil List, for the dignity of the State, and for which the Minister is responsible, *this* question can never prudently be mooted by the Monarch. The "great constitutional question" to be tried by an appeal to the People, is when the Crown, *as an estate of the realm*, differs in views of policy from the Commons, or the Lords, or from both. Such a question was raised by George the Third, when he ousted the Coalition Ministry, and the country stood by him; it was raised a second time by the same Monarch in 1807, when he got rid of "All the Talents," and the verdict was again in his favour. William the Fourth, in 1834, exercised the undoubted constitutional right of choosing his responsible advisers: and the now Courtly but of yore somewhat Republican *Examiner* told us, or we mistake the occasion, "that the *accidents of birth* bear hard upon us." The choice of William was submitted to the *ultima ratio* of constitutional governments: the Sovereign was defeated in the fight, and succumbed. Must true it is, as the *Examiner* says, that,

"If the public judgment be ultimately in his [Sir Robert Peel's] favour, there is nothing more certain than that he must be forced back into the councils of the young Queen, and upon his own conditions, however harsh and insulting they may be to the Sovereign."

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But not a word said Newman.

"The dog has gone to his dinner, though I told him not" muttered Ralph, looking into the office and pulling out his watch "Humph! You had better come in here, Gride. My man's out, and the sun is hot upon my room. This is cool and in the shade, if you don't mind roughing it."

"Not at all, Mr. Nickleby, oh not at all. All places are alike to me, sir. Ah! very nice indeed. Oh! very nice!"

The person who made this reply was a little old man, of about seventy or seventy-five years of age, of a very lean figure, much bent, and slightly twisted. He wore a grey coat with a very narrow collar, an old-fashioned waistcoat of ribbed black silk, and such scanty trowsers as displayed his shrunken spindle-shanks in their full ugliness. The only articles of display or ornament in his dress, were a steel watch-chain to which were attached some large gold seals; and a black ribbon into which, in compliance with an old fashion scarcely ever observed in these days, his grey hair was gathered behind. His nose and chin were sharp and prominent, his jaws had fallen inwards from loss of teeth, his face was shrivelled and yellow, save where the cheeks were streaked with the colour of a dry winter apple; and where his beard had been, there lingered yet a few grey tufts which seemed, like the ragged eyebrows, to denote the badness of the soil from which they sprung. The whole air and attitude of the form, was one of stealthy cat-like obsequiousness; the whole expression of the face was concentrated in a wrinkled leer, compounded of cunning, lecherousness, slyness, and avarice.

Such was old Arthur Gride, in whose face there was not a wrinkle, in whose dress there was not one spare fold or plait, but expressed the most covetous and griping penury, and sufficiently indicated his belonging to that class of which Ralph Nickleby was a member. Such was old Arthur Gride, as he sat in a low chair looking up into the face of Ralph Nickleby, who, lounging upon the tall office stool, with his arms upon his knees, looked down into his,—a match for him on whatever errand he had come.

"And how have you been?" said Gride, feigning great interest in Ralph's state of health. "I haven't seen you for—oh! not for"

"Not for a long time," said Ralph, with a peculiar smile, importing that he very well knew it was not on a mere visit of compliment that his friend had come. "It was a narrow chance that you saw me now, for I had only just come up to the door as you turned the corner."

"I am very lucky," observed Gride.

'So men say,', replied Ralph, drily.

The elder money-lender wagged his chin and smiled, but he originated no new remark, and they sat for some little time without speaking. Each was looking out to take other at a disadvantage.

"Come, Gride," and Ralph, at length; what's in the wind to-day?"

"Ah! you're a bold man, Mr. Nickleby," cried the other, apparently very much relieved by Ralph's leading the way to business. "Oh dear, what a bold man you are!"

"Why, you have a sleek and slinking way with you that makes me seem so by contrast" returned Ralph. "I don't know but that yours may answer better, but I want the patience for it."

"You were born a genius, Mr. Nickleby." said old Arthur.

"Deep, deep, deep. Ah!"

"Deep enough," retorted Ralph, "to know that I shall need all the depth I have, when men like you begin to compliment. You know I have stood by when you fawned and flattered other people, and I remember pretty well what that always led to.

"Ha, ha, ha." rejoined Arthur, rubbing his hands. "So you do, so you do, no doubt. Not a man knows it better. Well it's a pleasant thing now to think that you remember old times. Oh dear!"

"Now then," said Ralph, composedly; "what's in the wind, I ask again—what is it?"

"See that now!" cried the other. He can't even keep from business while we're chattering over bygones! Oh dear, dear, what a man it is!"

"*Which* of the bygones do you want to revive?" said Ralph One of then, I know, or you wouldn't talk about them"

"He suspects even me!" cried old Arthur, holding up his hands.

"Even me—oh dear, even me. What a man it is. Ha, ha! What a man it is! Mr. Nickleby against all the world—there's nobody like him. A giant among pigmies—a giant—a giant!"

Ralph looked at the old dog with a quiet smile as he chuckled on this strain, and Newman Noggs, in the closet felt his heart sink within him as the prospect of dinner grew fainter and fainter.

"I must humour him though," cried old Arthur; "he must have his way---a wilful man, as the Scotch say---well, well, they're a wise people, the Scotch---he will talk about business, and won't give any his time for nothing. Time is money---time is money."

"He was one of us who made that saying, I should think," said Ralph. "Time is money, and very good money too, to those who reckon interest by it. Time is money! Yes, and time costs money---it's rather an expensive article to some people we could name, or I forget my trade,"

In rejoinder to this sally, old Arthur again raised his hands, again chuckled, and again ejaculated. "What a man it is!" which done, he dragged the low chair a little nearer to Ralph's high stool, and looking upwards into his immovable face, said

"What would you say to me, if I was to tell you that I was---that I was---going to be married?

"I should tell you," replied Ralph, looking coldly down upon him, "that for some purpose of your own you told a lie, and that it wasn't the first time and wouldn't be the last; that I wasn't surprised and wasn't to be taken in."

"Then I tell you seriously that I am," said old Arthur.

"And I tell you seriously," rejoined Ralpd, "what I told you this minute, Stay. Let me look at you. There's a liquorish devilry in your face—what is this?"

"I wouldn't deceive *you*, you know," whined Arthur Gride; "I couldn't do it, I should be mad to try. I—to deceive Mr. Nickleby! The pigmy to impose upon the giant. I ask again—he, he, he!—what should you say to me if I was to tell you that I was going to be married?"

"To some old hag?" said Ralph.

"No, no," cried Arthur, interrupting him, and rubbing his hands in an ecstacy. "Wrong, wrong again. Mr. Nickleby for once at fault—out, quite out! To a young and beautiful girl; fresh, lovely, bewitching, and not nineteen. Dark eyes—long eyelashes ripe and ruddy lips that to look at is to long to kiss—beautiful clustering hair that one's fingers itch to play with—such a waist as might make a man clasp the air involuntarily, thinking of twining his arm about it little feet that tread so lightly they hardly seem to walk upon the ground—to marry all this, sir,—this—hey, hey!"

"This is something more than common drivelling," said Ralph, after listening with a curled lip to the old sinner's raptures, "The girl's name?"

"Oh deep, deep! See now how deep that is!" exclaimed old Arthur. "He knows I want his help, he knows he can give it me, he knows it must all turn to his advantage, he sees the thing already. Her name—is there nobody within hearing?

"Why, who the devil should there be?" retorted Ralph, testily.

"I didn't know but that perhaps somebody might be passing up or down the stairs," said Arthur Gride, after looking out at the door and carefully re-closing it; "or but that your man might have come back and might have been listening outside---clerks and servants have a trick of listening, and I should have been very uncomfortable if Mr. Noggs---"

"Curse Mr. Noggs," said Ralph, sharply, "and go on with what you have to say."

"Curse Mr. Noggs, by all means," rejoined old Arthur; "I am sure I have not the least objection to that. Her name is---"

"Well," said Ralph, rendered very irritable by old Arthur's pausing again, "what is it?"

"Madeline Bray."

Whatever reasons there might have been—and Arthur Gride appeared to have anticipated some---for the mention of this name producing an effect upon Ralph, or whatever effect it really did produce upon him, he permitted none to manifest itself, but calmly repeated the name several times, as it reflecting when and where he had heard it before.

"Bray," said Ralph. "Bray---there was a young Bray of ---no, he never had a daughter."

"You remember Bray?" rejoined Arthur Gride.

"No," said Ralph, looking vacantly at him.

"Not Walter Bray? The dashing man, who used has handsome wife so ill?"

"If you seek to recal any particular dashing man to my recollection by such a trait as that," said Ralph, shrugging his shoulders, "I shall confound him with nine-tenths of the dashing men I have ever known."

"Tut, tut. That Bray who is now in the rules of the Bench," said old Arthur. "You can't have forgotten Bray. Both of us did business with him. Why, he owes you money---"

"Oh him!" rejoined Ralph. "Ay, ay. Now you speak. Oh! It's his daughter, is it?"

Naturally as this was said, it was not said so naturally but that a kindred sprit like old Arthur Gride might have discerned a design upon the part of Ralph to lead him on to much more explicit statements and explanations than he would have volunteered, or than Ralph could in all likelihood have obtained by any other means. Old Arthur, however, was so intent upon his own designs, that he suffered himself to be over-reached, and had no suspicion but that his good friend was in earnest.

"I knew you couldn't forget him, when you come to think for a moment," he said.

"You were right," answered Ralph. "But old Arthur Gride and matrimony is a most anomalous conjunction of words; old Arthur Gride and dark eyes and eyelashes, and lips that to look at is to long to kiss, and clustering hair that he wants to play with, and waist that he wants to span, and little feet that don't tread upon anything—old Arthur Gride and such things as these is more monstrous still; but old Arthur Gride marrying the daughter of a ruined 'dashing man' in the rules of the Bench, is the most monstrous and incredible of all. Plainly, friend Arthur Gride, if you want any help from me in this business (which of course you do, or you would not be here), speak out, and to the purpose. And above all, don't talk to me of its turning to my advantage, for I know it must turn to yours also, and to a good round turn too, or you would have no finger in such a pie as this."

There was enough of acerbity and sarcasm not only in the matter of Ralph's speech, but in the tone of voice in which he uttered it, and the looks with which he eked it out, to have fired even the ancient usurer's could blood and flushed even his withered cheek. But he gave vent to no demonstration of anger, contenting himself with exclaiming as before. "What a man it is!" and rolling his head from side to side, as it in unrestrained enjoyment of his freedom and drollery, observing, however, from the expression in Ralph's features, that he had best come to the point as speedily as might be, he composed himself for more serious business, and entered upon the pith and marrow of his negotiation.

First, he dwelt upon the fact that Madeline Bray was devoted to the support and maintenance, and was a slave to every wish, of her only parent, who had no other friend on earth; to which Ralph rejoined that he had heard something of the kind before, and that if she had known a little more of the world, she wouldn't have been such a fool.

Secondly, he enlarged upon the character of her father, arguing, that even taking it for granted that he loved her in return with the utmost affection of which he was capable, yet he loved himself a great deal better; which Ralph said, it was quite unnecessary to say anything more about, as that was very natural, and probable enough.

And, thirdly, old Arthur promised that the girl was a delicate and beautiful creature, and that he had really a hankering to have her for his wife. To this Ralph deigned no other rejoinder than a harsh smile, and a glance at the shrivelled old creature before him, which were, however, sufficiently expressive.

"Now," said Gride, "for the little plan I have in my mind to bring this about; because, I haven't offered myself even to the father yet, I should have told you. But that you have gathered already? Ah! oh dear, oh dear, what an edged-tool you are!"

"Don't play with me then," said Ralph, impatiently. You know the proverb."

"A reply always on the tip of his tongue!" cried old Arthur, raising his hands and eyes in admiration. "He is always prepared! Oh dear, what a blessing to have such a ready wit, and so much ready money to back it!" Then, suddenly changing his tone, he went on:—"I have been backwards and forwards to Brag's lodgings several times within the last six months. It is a just half a year since I first saw this delicate morsel, and, oh dear, what a delicate morsel it is! But that is neither here nor there. I am his detaining creditor for seventeen hundred pounds."

"You talk as if you were the only detaining creditor," said Ralph, pulling out his pocket-book. "I am another for nine hundred and seventy-five pounds, four and three pence."

"The only other, Mr. Nickleby," said old Arthur, eagerly, "The only other. Nobody else went to the expense of lodging a detainer, trusting to our holding him fast enough, I warrant you. We both fell into the same snare---oh, dear, what a pitfall it was; it almost ruined me! And lent him our money upon bills, with only one name besides his own, which to be sure every body supposed to be a good one, and was as negotiably as money, but which turned out---you know how. Just as we should have come upon him, he died insolvent. Ah! it went very nigh to ruin me, that loss did!"

"Go on with your scheme," said Ralph. "It's of no use raising the cry of our trade just now; there's nobody to hear us."

"It's always as well to talk that way," returned old Arthur, with a chuckle "whether there's anybody to hear us or not. Practice makes perfect, you know. Now, if I offer myself to Bray as his son-in-law, upon one simple condition that the moment I am fast married he shall be quietly released, and have an allowance to live just t'other side the water like a gentleman (he can't live long, for I have asked his doctor, and he declares that his complaint is one of the Heart and it is impossible), and if all the advantages of this condition are properly stated and dwelt upon to him, do you think he could resist me? And if he could not resist *me*, do you think his daughter, could resist *him!* Shouldn't I have her Mrs. Arthur Gride—a tit-bit—a dainty chick—shouldn't I have her Mrs. Arthur Gride in a week, a month, a day—any time I chose to name?"

"Go on," said Ralph, nodding his head deliberately, and speaking in a tone whose studied coldness presented a strange contrast to the rapturous squeak to which his friend had gradually mounted. "Go on. You didn't come here to ask me that."

"Oh dear, how you talk!" cried old Arthur, edging himself closer still to Ralph. "Of course, I didn't—I don't pretend I did! I came to ask what you would take from me, if I prospered with the father, for this debt of yours—five shillings in the pound—six and eight pence—ten shillings? I would go so far as ten for such a friend as you, we have always been on such good terms, but you won't be so hard, I know. Now, will you?"

"There's something more to be told," said Ralph, as stony and immovable as ever.

"Yes, yes, there is, but you won't give me time," returned Arthur Gride. "I want a backer in this matter—one who can talk, and urge, and press a point, which you can do as no man can. I can't do that, for I am a poor, timed, nervous creature. Now if you get a good composition for this debt, which you long ago gave up for lost, you'll stand my friend, and help me. Won't you?"

"There is something more, said Ralph.

"No, no indeed," cried Arthur Gride.

"Yes, yes, indeed. I'tell you yes," said Ralph,

"Oh!" returned old Arthur, feigning to be suddenly enlightened. "You mean something more, as concerns myself and my intention vs, surely. Shall I mention that?"

"I think you had better," rejoined Ralph, drily.

"I didn't like to trouble you with that, because I supposed your interest would cease with your own concern in the affair," said Arthur Gride. "That's kind of you to ask. Oh dear, how very kind of you! Why supposing I had a knowledge of some property—some little property—very little—to which this pretty chick was entitled; which nobody does or can know of at this time, but which her husband could sweep into his pouch, if he knew as much as I do, would that account for—"

"For the whole proceeding," rejoined Ralph, abruptly.

"Now, let me turn this matter over, and consider what I ought to have if I should help you to success."

"But don't be hard," cried old Arthur, raising his hands with an imploring gesture, and speaking in a tremulous voice. "Don't be too hard upon me. It's very small property, it is indeed. Say the ten shillings, and we'll close the bargain. It's more than I ought to give, but you're so kind shall we say the ten? Do now, *do*."

Ralph took no notice of these supplications, but sat for three or four minutes in a brown study, looking thoughtfully at the person from whom they proceeded After sufficient cogitation he broke silence, and it certainly could not be objected that he used any needless circumlocution, or failed to speak directly to the purpose.

"If you married this girl without me," said Ralph, "you must pay my debt in full, because you couldn't set her father free otherwise. It's plain, then, that I must have the whole amount, clear of all deduction or incumbrance, or I should lose from being honoured with your confidence, instead of gaining by it. That's the first article of the treaty. For the second, I shall stipulate that for my trouble in negotiations, and persuasion, & helping you to this fortune, I have five hundred pounds—that's very little, because you have the ripe lips, and the clustering hair, and what not all to yourself For the third and last article, require that you execute a bond to me, this day, binding yourself in the payment of these two sums, before noon of the day of your marriage with Madeline Bray. You have told me I can urge and press a point. I press this one, and will take nothing less than these terms Accept them if you like. If not, make them without me if you can. I shall still get my debt."

To all entreaties, protestations, and offers of compromise between his own proposals and those which Arthur Gride had first suggested, Ralph was deaf as an adder He would enter into no further discussion of the subject, and while old Arthur dilated upon the enormity of his demands and proposed modifications of them, appro